THE
North-Carolina Standard.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising in the Standard.

Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:
One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, - $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, - - - 25
Longer advertisements in proportion.

Contracts will be made with advertisers, *at the above regular rates*, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33⅓ per cent. will be deducted from the gross amount.

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☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

* * Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted. Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and Orange Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr.
Raleigh, January 8, 1854. 16—w&sw6m.

JAMES J. IREDELL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Will attend to all business entrusted to him, in the Courts of this and the adjoining Counties.
Office—the one occupied by the late Hon. James Iredell.
Raleigh, June 15th, 1853. 62—tf.

GEO. HOWARD, Jr.,
Attorney at Law,
HAVING located at WILSON, N. C., will regularly attend the Courts of Pitt, Greene, Wayne and Edgecombe Counties. Office next door to Gay's Hotel.
Wilson, Edgecombe, July 19, 1854. 71—

WILLIAM H. JONES,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Will attend the Courts of Chatham, Johnston and Wake
February 23, 1853. 29—tf.

WINSTON & CLARKE,
Counsellors and Attorneys at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.
P. H. WINSTON. WM. J. CLARKE.
March 29, 1853. 34—

Law Copartnership.
MILLER AND ROGERS,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.
Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.
H. W. MILLER, N. J. ROGERS.
October 23, 1854. 66—tf.

DR. PETER E. HINES,
TENDERS his professional services to the citizens of Raleigh, and its vicinity.
Office on Fayetteville Street, above the Drug Store of Messrs Haywood & Scott.

A. M. MCPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN. J. W. MARTIN.
A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office at No. 6, Roanoke Square,
NORFOLK, VA.
REFERENCES:
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " " " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Soutter, Dr. N. C. Whitehead, Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. } *Norfolk.*
Alex. Bell, Esq.
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*
September 16, 1853. 87—

LEWIS & KING,
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.
B. B. LEWIS, formerly of Franklin Co., N. C.
Dr. PEYTON KING, of Pickens Co., Ala.
A. M. Lewis, our authorized agent of Raleigh, N. C.
June 6, 1854. 58—

KADER BIGGS & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Tunis's Wharf, Town Point,
Norfolk, Va.
References—Messrs Bloodgood & Co., E. P. Tabb, & Co., and Alex'r. Bell, Esq., Norfolk; Hon. Asa Biggs, Williamston, N. C.; Col. J. B. G. Roulhac, Raleigh, N. C.; Lewis Thompson, Esq., Hotel, N. C.
October 23, 1854. 96—1y w

Texas Real Estate Brokerage,
COLLECTING AND LAND AGENCY.
RAYMOND, FREEMAN & CO.,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
City of Austin, Texas.
D. C. FREEMAN, JR. N. C. RAYMOND. G. R. FREEMAN
HOMES IN TEXAS, AND SAFE INVESTMENTS obtained through this Agency.
FIDELITY to the interests of NON-residents.
REGISTERS of land for sale, in all parts of the State; full exhibits of title and accurate descriptions, also registers of town and city lots.
LANDS located, bought and sold.
CLAIMS against the State or individuals collected and adjusted, and remittances made by exchange on New Orleans, or any of the northern cities, if desired.
A THOROUGH and intimate knowledge of the country, and the land system, insures superior locations and the best titles.
STRANGERS looking at Texas may always have some leading items and useful hints at the office of this Agency.
REGISTERS open for examination.
☞ Office in Congress Avenue.
May 20, 1854. 54—1y.

FALL TRADE, 1854.
WE ARE NOW RECEIVING PER STEAMER BALTIC and Alps, and the Packet Ship Caroline, our Fall Importation of
Foreign Dry Goods,
Purchased for *Cash* by an agent of Mr. W. Weddell at *very low* rates. We are also in receipt of a large and commanding Stock of
Domestic Fabrics.
Purchased from first hands, and at the recent
Large Auction Sales
at great sacrifices.
We respectfully solicit a call from the North Carolina and Virginia Merchants, feeling confident we can offer them Goods at as *low prices* as can be found in any market.
STEVENSON & WEDDELL.
PETERSBURG, VA. 83—

W. H. HARDEE,
PRODUCE AND GENERAL
Commission Merchant,
PETERSBURG, VA.
December 16, 1854. 7—tf.

HOW TO SAVE MONEY.
Call at H. L. EVANS'
No. 29 CHEAP PLACE,
Raleigh, N. C.
THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RESPECTFULLY INform his friends and customers that he has on hand a large and well assorted Stock of Fancy and Staple Dry goods, Hats, Caps, Boots, shoes, &c. (this fall's purchase,) which, he desires to close out by Spring, to make room for another stock, and to enable him to do so, the entire stock will be sold at reduced prices, *for cash*, or to punctual dealers on a short credit.
Call and examine for yourselves.
H. L. EVANS.

FISH AND OYSTERS.—THE SUBSCRIBERS having rented the front part of the store occupied by Mr. C. B. Moore, near the Post Office, intend keeping for sale the finest Norfolk Oysters and Fish. Persons wanting the above article may rest assured of getting them Fresh. Spiced and Pickled Oysters will always be kept for sale by the keg or by retail. Any one wanting a quantity will have their orders attended to by giving one or two days notice.
Orders from the country with reference will be promptly attended to. JOHN G. SIBLEY & CO.
Raleigh, October 23, 1854. 96—3m.

RALEIGH AND GASTON ROAD.—ON AND after 3d July the Passenger Train will leave the Depot at Raleigh at half past 6 A. M.—stop 35 minutes at Franklinton, and reach Weldon at half past 11, in time for passengers to take the Wilmington train going South, and the Petersburg and Portsmouth trains going North.
Returning, it will leave Weldon at 2 P. M., after the arrival of the train from Wilmington, and reach Raleigh at
Office Raleigh and Gaston R. R. Co., June 29th, 1854. } 85—tf.

HILLSBOROUH ACADEMY.—THE NEXT session of this School will begin on Tuesday the 16th day of January, 1855. Boys will be prepared for admission into the Freshman class in College.
Tuition as heretofore:
English Department, $16 00.
Classical " 21 00
H. NORWOOD, Principal.
December 13th, 1854. 1052—3w.

Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1855. No. 17.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.—The subscriber has on hand the largest stock of Farming Implements to be found in the State, embracing horse powers which have taken the first premiums at the late Fair, held in Baltimore and this city; wheat Threshers, wheat Drills seed Sowers, corn Planters, Corn shellers of every kind, to shell from 300to 1500 bushels per day, which are sold low, and warranted fully equal to any to be found in the Union; straw cutters for hand and horse power, hominy Mills, Grist mills capable of grinding 90 bushels of good meal per hour; Corn Cob Crushers, Vegetable Cutters, Fan mills, some of which have taken 44 premiums with several medals and certificates of their pre-eminence over all others; Harrows of every size and shape. Cullivators for one and two horses, with wrought and cast iron and reversable steel teeth, Cotton and Tobacco Cultivators, Plows of all patterns for one, two, three and four horses, as large and desirable an assortment as can be found in any house north or south, with 40 tons of Plow Castings to suit; ox Yokes, ox Bows, Yoke irons, Bow pins, whiffle Trees, Trase Chains, Ox and Log Chains, Axes, Grub hoes, wedges, Drag and Cultivator Teeth, spades, shovels, Forks, (some worth $6 each,) Garden Tools, hoes, Garden Plows and Cultivators, Chain Pumps, Cast Iron Pumps, Garden Engines, Post-hole Augers, Bull Rings, Ox Balls, Butter Churns, with every other desirable Implement for the Farm, to be found in any Agricultural House north or south, with many other desirable goods, viz: Bar Iron of all sizes for the farm, blacksmith, ship wright, carriage makers, &c. &c.; bellows, anvils, vices, stocks and dies, hand and sledge hammers, blast pipes, cart boxes, carriage axles and springs, couldrons and other hollow castings, grindstones framed and not framed, with friction rollers for same, &c., with a large lot of superior green and black teas, cigars, white and colored carpet warp, hemp twine for sturgeon nets, wrought and cut nails, ship and boat spikes, with a great many other goods, which cannot be enumerated in an advertisement. All in want, are invited to call and supply themselves on the best terms.
S. MARCH.
Norfolk, Va., Dec. 15, 1853. 10—

SPRING 1854.—WHOLESALE BOOT AND SHOE TRADE, *Petersburg, Va.* We take pleasure in announcing to the Merchants of Virginia and North Carolina, that one of our house has just returned from the North and East, where he has purchased an extensive and commanding stock of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Trunks, Carpet Bags, Valices, Wrapping Paper, Lacings, &c., and all other articles belonging to our branch of business.
Our assortment this season will be much larger and more varied than heretofore, in order to meet the demands of a rapidly increasing trade. Our goods have all been bought of First Hands, and selected with great care by an old buyer, of thirty years experience, with special reference to the wants of the Virginia and North Carolina Merchants.
We are now in receipt of a portion of our stock and are in daily expectation of large accessions thereto, which will render our assortment one of the most complete and attractive ever offered to the Southern Trade.
In soliciting an examination we assure our friends and the public generally, that our prices shall be found as low and as reasonable as those of any similar establishment south of Massachusetts.
☞ Merchants and others buying by the Package or Dozen will find it to their interest to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as it is our determination to sell as cheap as any of our northern competitors.
W. R. JOHNSON & CO.,
Two doors below Paul & Mellwaine,
East side Sycamore st., Petersburg, Va.
Feb. 23, 1854. 32—1y.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE SUBSCRIBER IS pleased to inform the public that his CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA MEDICINE affords more prompt relief in the various affections of the Bowels, and consequently more satisfaction to all who have used it, than any other Medicine ever offered to the public. The following are among many testimonials of its efficacy:
Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take much pleasure in adding my testimony to others in favor of your remedy for Bowel Affections, &c., having so frequently experienced its beneficial results in my own case, as well as in many others to whom I have given it. I carried a bottle of it with me to Baltimore, (and here permit me to say, I would as soon think of traveling without money as without this remedy,) and finding many among my acquaintances there who were suffering with various forms of Bowel Affections, I gave it freely, and in NO INSTANCE did it fail to afford the MOST PROMPT AND DECIDED RELIEF as it has done here. I congratulate you, and especially the public, on the discovery of a medicine which is better calculated to protect mankind and alleviate suffering, than any other ever brought before the people. L. T. SPIERS.

This is to certify that, some weeks back, I was taken with a violent Diarrhœa, which persisted for eight days. Being some sixty miles from home, I made use of all the remedies I could think of, but without affording any relief. On arriving at home, I was informed that Dr. R. H. Worthington had prepared a remedy for Cholera, &c., and was advised to use it. I did so, and to my astonishment, one single dose gave speedy and permanent relief, since which time I have used it frequently in my family; and in justice to the Doctor say, I consider it *much the most valuable Medicine* I have used in an experience of twenty years.
F. M. CAPEHART.
Murfreesboro', N. C., Oct. 2, '54.

DR. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in recommending your Cholera Medicine to the public, and more especially since I have had personal experience and observation of its beneficial effects.
I have tried several remedies put up for Cholera, &c., but have never found such happy results from any as from your invaluable remedy. I have such unbounded confidence in its efficacy, that I am unwilling and will not leave home without a supply with me; and I regard it as one of the most valuable discoveries of the age. Yours, truly,
W. P. BEAMAN.
WINDSOR, N. C., Sept. 19, '54.

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I have made some effort, and have succeeded in introducing your Medicine to the public, and I find it is taking very well indeed; and the result is, that I have nearly sold what you sent me. I therefore wish you would send me some more as soon as you can. * * * I have not the slightest doubt but that this Medicine is the very best remedy out for the disease for which it is recommended. I hope you will soon send me a supply, as I would not like to get entirely out of it.
Yours, truly,
GEORGE W. McGLAUGHON.

[From the Murfreesboro' Gazette.]
MESSRS. EDITORS: In looking over the last number of the Gazette, I found a communication from our friend, Mr. L. T. Spiers, recommending Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Mixture to the public, for the cure of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and other kindred diseases. Having experienced in my own case, the happy effects of its use, as well as other members of my family, I can safely say that I regard it as superior to any remedy we have ever used, in an experience of twenty years. I would, therefore, recommend it to every family, as an invaluable remedy, and every individual to procure a bottle and keep it by them in these times of cholera.
R. R. PARKER.
Murfreesboro', Aug. 30, '54.

This is to certify that I have used Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Medicine in my family for the last four or five weeks, in several cases of Bowel Complaint, so common in our vicinity, with invariable success. One of the cases was that of a negro child, some four or five months old, who was so emaciated by the effects of the disease, that its life was nearly despaired of, when my wife happened to think that she would try the Cholera Medicine, and did so with complete success, in less than forty-eight hours. I am thoroughly of opinion that no family should be without so fine a medicine.
Given under my hand, this 3d day of October, '54.
A. W. DARDEN.
MURFREESBORO', N. C.

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON: It affords us pleasure to say, that we have used your Cholera Diarrhœa Medicine for the last twelve months, and have found it invariably successful, in relieving speedily the cases in which we have had occasion to use it. We entertain a high appreciation of its value, and have no hesitation in expressing the opinion, that it will prove to be a valuable family medicine.
RICHARD G. COWPER.
B. F. SPIERS.
Oct. 17, 1854.
For sale by Williams & Haywood, Raleigh, N. C.

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.—WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD, are now receiving large additions to their stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, PERFUMERY, &c., &c., from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.
Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.
Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.
Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.
We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.
Raleigh, April 28, 1851. 94—

J. CHLOSS & BRO.
DEALERS IN
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Clothing, &c,
RALEIGH, N. C.
☞ Call at LOUGEE'S New Brick Building, next door to Col. Hutchings' Shades Establishment.
Terms—Cash, or credit, if settled every six months.
J. SCHLOSS & BRO.
Raleigh, June 28, 1854.

PREPARATION FOR THE FALL AND WINTER CAMPAIGN, 1854-'55 AT THE CLOTHING BAZAAR. Having completed the extensive additions to our wholesale department, which have been under contract the past season, have now the pleasure of announcing that both the lower and upper rooms of this *Mammoth Clothing Establishment* are well filled with the largest assortment of seasonable and *Fashionable Clothing* ever displayed at the same time in the Old Dominion. The firm invite especial attention to the quality, workmanship, style and price of their clothing, believing that in all respects it has unrivaled claims upon the attention of the Wholesale purchaser. Especial attention is given at all times to the selection of sizes, so that the purchaser of a small stock will only have those sizes which fit the majority of customers, and leaving them with a clean stock at the close of the season.
Our stock comprises every thing properly belonging to the Ready made Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing business, in part as follows:

French Black Dress and Frock Coats,	$18 to 35
English " " " "	14 to 20
American and German " "	6 to 15

Fancy, dress and frock coats of every desirable color, Cloth, Cassimere, Tweed and Beaver Sacks, half Sacks, Frocks and Paletots, varying in prices from three to twelve dollars.
Over Coats of every suitable style of goods in market, from the lowest to the finest grade.
Cloaks, Caledonians, Julien and Talma.
PANTS—in our large and choice assortment may be found styles to suit all tastes, black Cassimere and French Doe Skin, also, French, English and American fancy and solid colors.
VESTS—Rich Plush, Velvet, Grenedine, Florentine and Baratha Silk, Cashmere, Imitation Cashmere, Blue and Fancy Cloth, Black and Fancy Satin, Farmer's Satin, with a large assortment of party and wedding vests, not surpassed by any establishment.
Our *Furnishing Establishment* is well supplied with everything pertaining to that branch of the business, as Gloves, Shirts, Collars, black and fancy Cravats, Stocks, Scarfs, Drawers, Money Belts, Dressing Gowns, &c. &c. Our prices will be uniform and as low as goods of the same quality can be purchased in the Northern cities.
To the *cash* and *prompt paying* purchaser we solicit a call to examine our stock before making their purchases.
A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
Clothing Bazaar, cor. Syc. and Dock st.
Petersburg, September 5, 1854. 83—

LEATHER FOR SPRING SALES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.
All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:
20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,
Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.
Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD.
N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.
Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

FIRST PREMIUM!—SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE, YOUNG'S PATENT. IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.—This Machine received the first premium at the North Carolina State Fair, and was recommended to the public as the *best* now in use in the State. Seven hundred of them are now running in North Carolina, all of which are now in operation and have given the most entire satisfaction, in regard both to performance and durability, some having run six years and perform as well now as they did at first, and have not been out of order one day. We have thrown out ten different Smut Machines to make room for this. They are warranted for five years, and delivered at the Mill any where in the State.
Manufactured and sold by
JNO. A. McMANNAN,
South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.
April 16, 1854. 44—tf.
☞ Cut this advertisement out and keep it.

A VALUABLE PLNATATION FOR SALE. Wishing to remove South, I will sell on favorable terms, the plantation on which I now reside, formerly owned by the late Henry J. G. Ruffin, containing about 1,500 acres on Contentnea creek, where the Wayne and Greene lines unite with that of Edgecombe. A large portion of this plantation is rich bottom land; not subject to overflow, and is well adapted to the production of cotton and corn. This plantation is favorably situated, being within seven miles of Black Creek Depot, on the W. R. R. and within five miles of the Greenville Plank Road, and has been long known as one of the most valuable in this portion of the State.
E. RUFFIN.
November 23, '54. 1—swtf.

Blacksmithing, Horse-Shoeing, &c.
EDWARD YARBROUGH, Jr., HAVING erected a new Blacksmith Shop at the corner of Hargett and Wilmington St's., is prepared to have all work in the above line executed with care and dispatch. The well known *Jim Atkins*, with competent assistants, being permanently engaged, he is enabled to have the animals entrusted to his care shod in a workmanlike manner.
Raleigh, May 20, 1854. 54—tf.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE. The subscriber offers for sale her place of residence in Wake County, N. C., situated five miles West of Raleigh, immediately on the Central Rail Road. The DWELLING is a very large and convenient one, handsomely situated. The outhouses are good, consisting of the Printing Office Buildings, Kitchen, Ice-house, Barn, Stables, &c., &c. There is a Well of excellent water, with a chain pump. Also a great variety of Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, etc.
The Tract of Land contains 130 acres—60 acres of which is cleared and susceptible of a high state of improvement—some 20 acres being good meadow land. Other lands, if wanted, may be purchased adjoining.
In consideration of its healthful and convenient location, and many valuable improvements, it is in every respect desirable as a place of residence.
Any persons wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine the premises for themselves at as early a day as practicable. G. MEREDITH.
Dec. 20 1854. 8—tf.
☞ Register and Recorder copy.

P. F. PESCUD,
WOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, Raleigh, N. C., IS NOW RECEIVING HIS extensive purchases for the SPRING TRADE, and the rapidly increasing demand having justified his purchasing many articles in original cases, which he has hitherto procured in small quantities, justifies him in offering unprecedented inducements to his friends and customers. To the trade—he will sell the most popular Patent Medicines at the Proprietors prices, and respectfully requests dealers and the public generally to give his stock and prices an examination before sending their orders North or elsewhere.
March 24, 1854. 37—

CARTERS' SPANISH MIXTURE.—A fresh supply just received, and those troubled with Dyspepsia or diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, are urged to give it a trial. It has produced a wonderful cure in Raleigh, by the use of 2 Bottles. P. F. PESCUD.

LYON'S RAT PILLS AND SALVE. DON'T be annoyed any longer with rats, when you can extirminate them by giving Rat Pills, or greasing their food with Coster's Salve, which you will find at PESCUD'S.

SADDLER, FERTH & ROSS' MUSTARD. A large Case of this Mustard—which is considered the best in the world—by many persons—is just received at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

RED LARD OIL IS NOW USED BY MANY persons in preference to TRAIN OIL because it is just as good, and much cheaper. A supply for sale very low at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

LYON'S KATHIRON.—12 Dozen Bottles just received and for sale wholesale and retail, by P. F. PESCUD.
Nov. 4th. 101—

PERFUMERY, Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, and Fancy articles in great variety, for sale by P. F. PESCUD.
Nov. 4th. 101—

HAIR BRUSHES.—The most extensive variety of Hair Brushes in this City, may be seen and bought very cheap at P. F. Pescud's DRUG STORE.

STEAM REFINED CANDIES, OF VERY SUperior quality for exportation South, at Wholesale prices.
Candles assorted per lb. C. ..... 12 cents.
Candles assorted per lb. B. ..... 15 do
Candles assorted per lb. Fancy. ..... 20 to 25 do
The above Candles we warrant to be equal in every respect to any made in this country, and will keep in any climate. Orders enclosing cash or satisfactory reference promptly forwarded to any part of the United States and the West Indies. SAM'L. H. MARKS & SON.
Petersburg, March 24, 1854. 37—

NORTH-CAROLINA MUTU'L INSURANCE COMPANY, *Raleigh*,—This Company has been in successful operation for more than seven years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.
Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present Capital is over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.
The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company, has been less than one-third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.
The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year:
DIRECTORS.

JOS. G. B. ROULHAC,		JOHN COX, Edenton,
C. W. D. HUTCHINGS,		JOSHUA BONNER, Salem,
JNO. R. WILLIAMS,		J. H. POOL, Elizabeth City,
JOHN PRIMROSE,	of Raleigh,	F. F. FAGAN, Plymouth,
H. D. TURNER,		ALEX'R MITCHELL, Newbern,
S. W. WHITING,		W. N. H. SMITH, Murfreesborough,
T. H. SELBY,		H. B. WILLIAMS, Charlotte,
GEO. MCNEIL, Fayetteville,		JOHN B. BARRETT, Milton,
J. G. WRIGHT, Wilmington,		A. T. SUMMY, Asheville.
JAS. E. HOYT, Washington,		
JAMES SLOAN, Greensboro',		

All Directors are authorised to receive applications.
OFFICERS.
J. G. B. ROULHAC, *President*,
HENRY D. TURNER, *Vice-President*,
S. W. WHITING, *Treasurer*,
JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary*,
JOHN H. BRYAN, *Attorney*,
J. HERSMAN, *General Agent*,
S. W. WHITING, } *Executive Committee.*
JNO. R. WILLIAMS, }
JOHN PRIMROSE, }
All communications in reference to Insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.
JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary*.
Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1853. 19—

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Raleigh, N. C. This Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in all the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $20, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.
The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.
SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.
All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.
DIRECTORS.

CHARLES E. JOHNSON,	WM. W. HOLDEN,
WM. D. HAYWOOD,	WM. D. COOKE,
JAMES F. JORDAN,	R. H. BATTLE,
QUINTON BUSBEE,	WM. H. JONES,
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WM. H. MCKEE,	SEATON GALES.
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JAMES F. JORDAN, *Secretary*,
WILLIAM H. JONES, *Treasurer*,
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CHARLES E. JOHNTON, M. D. } *Medical*
WILLIAM H. MCKEE, M. D. } *Board of*
RICHD. B. HAYWOOD, M. D. } *Consultation.*
WILLIAM D. COOKE, }
W. W. HOLDEN, } *Executive Committee.*
CHARLES B. ROOT, }
J. HERSMAN, *General Agent*.
For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.
Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to JAMES F. JORDAN *Secretary*.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. At the end of Three Years, such has been the care and economy of the officers of this Company, that we are still free from debt; have made no assessments and have now such a large Capital in cash and notes, that we have no hesitation in saying to the public, that there is no safer Company in the Southern Country. The most of the Risks in this Company being in the Western part of the State, where the danger from fire is much less.
At the last annual Meeting the following officers were re-elected.
JAMES SLOAN, President
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y & Treasurer.
W. H. CUMMING, Gen. Agent.
DIRECTORS.—James Sloan, Dr. J. A. Mebane, C. P. Mendenhall, Wm. S. Rankin, Rev. C. F. Deems, James M. Garret, Jed H. Lindsay, W. J. McConnel, E. W. Ogburn, J. L. Cole, D. P. Weir, Greensborough; E. F. Lilly, Wadesborough, Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jamestown; Joshua Tavloe, Washington; Wm. A. Wright, Wilmington; John I. Shaver, Salisbury; John H. Cooke, Fayetteville; H. G. Spruill, Plymouth; Robert E. Troy, Lumberton; Dr. R. H. Scales, Lenox Castle.
All communications should be directed to the Secretary free of Postage. PETER ADAMS Sec'y.
August 6, 1854. 75—tf

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. This Company offers inducements to those wishing to effect Insurances for life, rarely presented by similar institutions.
Those who take Policies of Insurance for Life, and those only, are *Members of the Company*—entitled to such profits as may be realized from an accumulated Premium Fund, and from the large amount of Deposits in the Trust Departments of the Company, which are kept actively employed.
Policies of Insurance issued on the applicants' own life, or on the lives of slaves, for a year, or term of years, at a moderate rate of premium.
Deposits of money received in the Trust Department—the operation of which is that of a *Saving's Bank*—and the depositors allowed interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for any time not exceeding four months; 4 per cent. over four and not exceeding six months; and 5 per cent. for any time over six months.
Pamphlets containing full and particular information forwarded to any required address.
D. P. WEIR, *Sec. & Treas.*
Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—1y.

5,200 ACRES of TURPENTINE Land FOR SALE.—We offer for sale a tract of Pine Land containing about 5,200 acres, situated in Onslow county, adjoining the New Hanover county line. The Holly Shelter road from Wilmington to Jacksonville and Richlands, runs through it. There are 11 crops of Boxes on the land now in successful working condition, a Turpentine Still, capable of running 30 barrels, a Dwelling House, Store and Warehouse, Cooper's and Blacksmiths shops, Barns, Stables, Negro Houses, and in fact every thing necessary for the prosecution of the business; 16 mules, 6 waggons, timber carriages, &c., stock of cattle and hogs. The produce of the land is hauled 9 miles to navigable water for flat boats at all seasons of the year. The timber is hauled 6½ miles to a Creek. There is a considerable quantity of good timber on the land, and lightwood for making tar in abundance.
The above presents a favorable opportunity for Turpentine and Timber dealers, to make an investment which cannot fail to be highly remunerative. There are no Stills within 10 miles of the place, and consequently no competition in the purchase of the raw material. The subscribers having other business to attend to cannot give the place proper attention, and will sell the whole, or an interest of one-half to a competent person who will take charge of the premises and conduct the business. Apply to
WM. A. GUYER, or
J. R. BLOSSOM,
Wilmington, N. C.
September 16, 1854.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS AT RALEIGH.
Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL,—(BY RAILROAD,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 6¼ p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

SOUTHERN MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 3 p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

WESTERN MAIL,—(BY FOUR-HORSE COACHES,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily, ... at 2½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 8 a. m.)

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday ..... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday ..... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.)

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY FOUR-HORSE COACH.)—
Leaves daily, (except Sunday,) ..... at 7 a. m.
Arrives daily, (except Monday,) ..... at 11 p. m.
(Mail closes at 7 p. m.)

TARBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, ... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, ... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.)

ROXBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY HORSE,)—
Leaves Friday, ... at 12 m.
Arrives Friday ..... at 9 a. m.
(Mail closes Friday at 12 m.)

5000 Russians Killed by a Small Detachment OF TURKS!!
A QUESTION ARISES IN THE "CITY OF OAKS" now, who sells the cheapest goods, but that trouble can be easily decided just by calling at the Beautiful Store in Lougee's new brick building occupied by JOS. SCHLOSS & BROTHER, who boast of their well selected stock for the Fall trade. They have brought on, in part 300 pair of the best quality of French and German Cassimere Pants, a few hundred different stiles of cloth, beaver, sattinet and other kinds of frock and sack over coats, an extensive variety of silk velvet vests, very superior quality, as well as silk, silk plush, satin, farmer's satin, down to Vests for 75 cents. The latest style of Talmas or short and long Cloaks, and everything else usually kept in a furnishing store. They pa ticularly call the attention of gentlemen to their best Merino English Shirts from $1 25 up to $1 75 which cannot be bought at such prices elsewhere. All articles made to order in their manufactory in Baltimore warranted.
Also, a fine stock of ladies goods not excelled by any other house in this City, embracing every article to meet the taste of the fair sex, from fine silk down to cotton cloth for 5 cents a yard.
As our partner, Mr. Jos. Schloss, has sojourned in the Northern Cities for four months in succession has availed himself of all advantages of the northern market as well as any wholesale house in the Union. They can and will, and have done it already, undersell any of their opponents.
Remember and call two doors above E. L. HARDING'S.
J. SCHLOSS & BRO.
Raleigh, October 12, 1854. 95—

SILAS BURNS, PROPRIETOR, BUILDER OF STEAM ENGINES AND GENERAL MACHINIST. The above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.
Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.
The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:
"AUBRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.
"Mr. SILAS BURNS—*Dear Sir:* Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot, in 3¾ seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes too many hands to haul

Legislature of North Carolina.

SENATE.

MONDAY, Jan. 15, 1855.

Mr. Biggs, from the committee on Revised Statutes, reported several bills, which were read first time.

On motion of Mr. Collins, the bill for the better regulation of the town of Louisburg was referred to the committee on corporations.

Mr. Martin, a bill to incorporate the Danbury Hydraulic Company. Referred.

Mr. Graves, a bill to incorporate Clinton Lodge. Referred.

On motion of Mr. Cunningham, the following Resolution, heretofore laid on the table, was now taken up for consideration:

Resolved, That from and after to-day, the Senate will hold afternoon sessions, commencing at three o'clock, P. M.

Mr. Cunningham moved to amend the Resolution by striking out "to-day" and inserting "Wednesday next." Mr. Mills moved to amend by inserting That from and after Wednesday next the Senate will hold its sessions from ten o'clock, A. M. until three o'clock, P. M. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Clark,

Resolved, That the committee on Banks be instructed to report to the Senate whether the Banks of this State have made such exhibits and returns as they are required to do by their charters, for the last two years; and further report the amount of specie and Bank notes in circulation as exhibited by said returns; and what increase, if any, there has been of the same within that time; and whether any of said Banks have transcended their powers and privileges; and that the said committee report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Graham, a bill making provision for the reduction of the public debt. Read and made the order for Monday next.

NORTH CAROLINA WESTERN EXTENSION.

On motion, by Mr. Fisher, the Senate now took up for consideration the bill to incorporate the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, on its second reading. Mr. Bower moved that the bill be laid on the table—motion lost.

The bill was then amended, and debated at considerable length, Messrs. Fisher, Cherry, Biggs, Brogden, Thomas, Faison, Wilder, Bower, Haughton and others taking part in the debate. The bill provides for the gradual construction of the Railroad west from Salisbury, to be stocked and used as finished by divisions. It appropriates the sum of $600,000 by the State for the first division on a subscription and payment by individuals of $300,000.

Mr. Faison stated, as reasons for his vote in favor of the measure, that he regarded the work as a great State work, and one to which the Democratic party stood pledged. He thought it due to the Western people, who had heretofore received so little at the hands of the Legislature. Though his constituents might not share largely in the immediate benefits of the work, he nevertheless felt disposed to extend this act of justice to his Western friends. His constituents were both generous and just, and he believed they would sustain him in this vote.

Mr. Wilder spoke briefly but earnestly and eloquently in favor of the measure, and took his seat amidst applause from all parts of the chamber.

Mr. Bower gave his reasons for voting against the bill; and Mr. Biggs spoke at some length, assigning the reasons which constrained him to cast his vote against the measure. We hope to have the pleasure of laying his remarks at length before our readers.

The bill then passed, yeas 33, nays 14. We gave the vote in full in our last.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Memorials were presented from Beaufort and Madison, which were appropriately referred.

Mr. Martin presented a resolution that the committee on judiciary be instructed to enquire into the expediency of enacting a law making deeds of trust null and void in certain cases. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Stubbs, the resolution instructing the committee on judiciary to enquire into the expediency of abolishing jury trials in county courts, was read.

Mr. Stubbs presented the resolution in order to have a test vote previous to proceeding further on this subject.

Messrs. J. H. Headen and Dortch supported the resolution.

Messrs. Shepherd, Walser, Jordan, and J. G. Bynum opposed any attempt to abolish jury trials in the county courts.

Mr. Martin moved to postpone indefinitely.

Mr. Singeltary moved to lay on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was adopted, yeas 72, nays 35.

Mr. Mann introduced a bill to ascertain the number of acting magistrates in the State. Read and referred to the committee on the judiciary.

Mr. Carmichael introduced a bill to authorise the creation of a toll bridge across the Yadkin River near Jonesville. Read the first time.

A motion to suspend the rules and read the second time was rejected.

Mr. Carmichael introduced a bill to establish a public road in Ashe county. Read the first time.

Mr. J. G. Bynum presented a resolution that the committee on the judiciary be instructed to enquire into the expediency of allowing justices of the peace fees for taking depositions in suits to be tried in our own or foreign courts. Adopted.

Mr. D. F. Caldwell presented a resolution in favor of Wm. A. Winborn. Read and referred to the committee on claims.

Mr. Gilliam introduced a bill to complete the Turnpike road from Pungo river to the Plymouth and Long Acre road. Read and referred to the committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Norment introduced a bill to establish State Agricultural Schools in each Congressional District. Read and referred to the committee on education.

On motion of Mr. Dortch, the rules were suspended and the Revised Statutes made the order of the day each afternoon from 3 o'clock.

Mr. Amis was requested by one of the Commissioners for Revising the Statutes, to call the attention of the members of the House to the time appointed for holding each county court, and make such alterations as were necessary.

Mr. Yancey introduced a bill to prevent the felling of timber on Big and Little Ivy river. Read the first time.

Mr. G. Green introduced a bill to incorporate the Newbern and Neuse River Bridge Co. Read and referred to the committee on corporations.

Mr. Horton introduced a bill to prevent obstructing the passage of fish up New river in the counties of Ashe and Watauga. Read the first time.

Mr. McMillan introduced a bill to incorporate the Wilmington Savings bank. Read and referred to the committee on corporations.

Mr. McMillan introduced a bill to repeal certain sections of an act to encourage direct importations. Read and referred to the committee on the judiciary.

Mr. Lancaster introduced a bill to amend the act incorporating the town of Graham. Read the first time.

Mr. Jones introduced a bill to repeal certain parts of an act relating to working on the roads. Read and referred to the committee on corporations.

Mr. T. H. Williams obtained leave to withdraw a bill vesting certain lands on navigable rivers in the Literary Board as a fund for Common Schools.

On motion of Mr. Baxter the unfinished business of Saturday was taken up, being amendments to the bill incorporating the French Broad Railroad.

Mr. Baxter offered several amendments.

Mr. Jones offered an amendment to Mr. Baxter's amendment, which was rejected—yeas 4, nays 103.

Mr. Patterson offered an amendment to Mr. Baxter's amendment, which was rejected.

Mr. McKesson offered an amendment, which was rejected.

Mr. Baxter's amendments were adopted.

An amendment by Mr. Barringer authorising the Legislature to levy such taxes on the road as are laid on similar property in the State, was adopted.

The House then took a recess till 3 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Baxter moved the rules be suspended and the bill to incorporate the French Broad Railroad company to be taken up.

Mr. S. A. Williams objected as a quorum was not present.

The rules were suspended. Ayes 48, Nays 13.

Mr. Craven offered an amendment, authorizing a tax upon the passenger traffic which was rejected.

Mr. Gorrell moved to lay the bill upon the bill, which was rejected. Ayes 20, Nays 65.

The bill then passed its third reading. Yeas 87, Nays 27.

Those who voted in the affirmative are, Messrs. J. Barnes, Baxter, Black, Blow, Bryant, Bullock, J. B. Bynum, D. F. Caldwell, Cansler, Chadwick, Cotton, Daniel, Dargan, Davenport, Eure, Flynt, Furr, Garland, Gentry, G. Green, M. Green, Harrison, A. D. Headen, J. H. Headen, Hill, Holland, Horton, Jarvis, Jenkins, Johnson, Jones, Jordan, Lancaster, Hugh Leach, Long, Mr. McMillan, Mann, Myers, J. W. Neal, Norment, Patterson, Regan, Russell, Selby, Settle, Shaw, Shepherd, Shipp, Singeltary, Smallwood, Stubbs, Sutton, Thornburg, Watts, Waugh, G. M. White, J. H. White, Whitlock, Wilkins, B. F. Williams, C. W. Williams D. Williams, S. A. Williams, Winston, Wright, Vance, Yancey, 67.

Those who voted in the negative are, Messrs. A. Barnes, Bryson, J. G. Bynum, Craven, Daughtery, Gorrell, J. M. Leach, Love, McDuffie, McKesson, Marsh, Martin, Mordecai S. J. Neal, Parks, Patton, Perkins, Rand, Rolen, Rose, Sharpe, Sherrill, Simmons, Smith, Whitaker, L. Whitfield, N. B. Whitfield, 27.

The following engrossed bills from the Senate were read the first time, and the rules being suspended were read the second and third times and passed.

A bill to prevent vice and immorality.

A bill concerning waste.

A bill concerning Agriculture.

Mr. Jenkins moved to strike out the clause authorizing the geological and mineralogical survey of the State.

Mr. Settle wished Mr. Jenkins to introduce a resolution only to suspend the clause, and leave the Revised Statutes as they stand.

Mr. Smith opposed the resolution, and contended the survey had done great good.

Mr. J. H. Headen opposed the resolution, and defended Professor Emmons.

Mr. Jenkins replied and strongly advocated the abolition of the survey as totally useless.

Mr. Dargan followed on the same side and argued the expense of the survey was only thrown away, and hoped we should never have another.

Mr. Steele replied to Mr. Dargan, and while acknowledging that the work had not been properly conducted under Professor Emmons, he defended the utility of the survey and would not have it abandoned, and strongly commented on the reflections thrown upon "book farming." Mr. Steele concluded a very effective speech by declaring that he wished the statute to remain as a monument of what the legislature of 1854–5 had done for the most important interest of the State.

Mr. Dargan replied.

Mr. Gorrell moved to amend by giving the Governor power to reappoint every two years and reducing the sum from five to three thousand dollars.

Mr. Smith pointed out the advantage the State had received by the development of her mineral resources which in a great measure might be credited to the survey.

An amendment by Mr. Rolen, appointing two persons instead of one was rejected.

Mr. Gorrell's amendment was rejected—yeas 35, nays 48.

Mr. Jenkin's amendment to strike out was adopted—yeas 69, nays 26.

Mr. Amis moved the bill be laid on the table. Rejected.

Mr. Amis wished to have an opportunity of amending the bill and therefore thought they ought to leave the bill in its present state, and therefore moved to adjourn. Rejected—yeas 38, nays 41.

Mr. Winston wished it to be understood the action of the House did not repeal the bill establishing the survey which was in force until 1856; it only struck it out of the Revised Statutes.

Mr. J. G. Bynum supported the view taken by Mr. Winston.

Mr. Jenkins declared his intention of bringing in a bill to repeal the act establishing the survey.

On motion of Mr. A. H. Caldwell, the House adjourned—yeas 41, nays 38.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, Jan. 16, 1855.

Mr. Drake, from the committee on claims, to whom was referred the engrossed resolution in favor of Henry Nutt, reported the same back to the Senate and recommended its passage. Also, on the resolution in favor of W. H. High, and recommended its passage.

Mr. McDowell, from the committee on corporations, made several reports, which were appropriately disposed of.

Mr. Hoke, from the committee on the Judiciary, made several reports, which were appropriately disposed of.

Mr. Boyd, from the committee on finance, made a report, which was appropriately disposed of.

The engrossed bill to prevent the felling of timber in Haw River and great Alamance river in the county of Alamance, was taken up, amended, read the third time, and a message sent to the Commons asking their concurrence in the amendment.

FAYETTEVILLE AND GREENSBOROUGH RAILROAD.

On motion by Mr. Gilmer, the Senate now proceeded to the consideration of the bill to charter the Fayetteville and Greesborough Railroad Company on its second reading. The bill was amended; whereupon the Senate resolved itself into committee of the whole, Mr. McDowell in the chair, when Mr. Speaker Winslow spoke at length and with earnestness and ability in favor of the measure. Gov. Winslow has kindly consented to write out his remarks for publication.

The question was then taken on the bill, and the bill was rejected by the following vote:

Those who voted for the bill are, Messrs. Ashe, Boyd, Cherry, Christian, Coleman, Cunningham, Davis, Faison, Fisher, Freeman, Gilmer, Graham, Graves, Haughton, Hoke, Lane, McDowell, Mills, Morisey, Thomas of D., Thomas of J. and Walker—22.

Those who voted against the bill are, Messrs. Biggs, Bower, Brogden, Clark, Collins, Drake, Eaton, Eborn, Fennel, Fonville, Herring, Jones, McCleese, Martin, Mitchell, Oldfield, Rayner, Sanders, Speight, Taylor, Tayloe, Wilder, Wiggins, Willey, N. Winslow and Wood—27.

Mr. Rayner now moved a reconsideration of the vote just taken by which the foregoing bill was rejected; which said motion was laid on the table.

Mr. Boyd, from the select committee to whom was committed the bill to amend the Constitution of the State, [Free Suffrage] made a report thereon, and asked to be discharged. On motion, the Senate took up said bill for consideration; whereupon Mr. Boyd offered a substitute for the same; and after debate, the consideration of the same was suspended.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A messrge was received from the Governor transmitting a report and accompanying documents from W. J. Clarke, Commissioner to settle the account of the State with the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

On motion of Mr. Barringer the message and accompanying documents were sent to the Senate with a proposition to refer to the committee on Finance.

Mr. Waugh presented a memorial from Forsythe County in favor of incorporating the town of Winston. Laid on the table.

Mr. Holland presented a memorial on the subject of the corporeal punishment of insolvent slanderous persons. Referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Myers, from the committee on Internal Improvements, reported favorably on the bill to incorporate a Railroad from some point on Beaufort Harbor to Fayetteville, with sundry amendments.

On motion of Mr. Humphreys the bill was made the special order of the day for Monday next, at 12 o'clock.

Mr. J. Barnes presented a resolution instructing the judiciary committee to report a bill concerning the destruction of live stock by Railroads. Adopted.

Mr. Mordecai introduced a bill to repeal the act authorizing the erection of Watson's Dam on the Neuse River.

Mr. Tomlinson opposed the bill and moved it be rejected.

Messrs. Mordecai and W. Whitaker opposed the motion, which was withdrawn by Mr. Tomlinson, and the bill referred to the committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Long introduced a bill to amend the charter of the Milton Savings institution. Read the first time.

Mr. Chadwick introduced a bill to amend the act incorporating the town of Newbern. Read the first time. Also a bill to prevent the obstruction to fish in South River and Adam's creek. Read and referred to the committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Gentry introduced a bill to lay off a public road in the county of Ashe. Read the first time.

Mr. Holland introduced a bill and memorial to establish the Bank of Shelby, in Cleaveland county. Read and referred to the committee on Banking.

Mr. Cooke introduced a bill to establish a county line between Ashe and Surry counties. Red and referred to the committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Dortch moved to reconsider the vote rejecting the bill concerning the destruction of live stock by Railroads.

Mr. Mebane opposed the motion.

Messrs. Jordan and Smith supported the motion.

Mr. Jenkins, while in favor of the motion, wished it to be deferred to a more favorable opportunity.

Mr. Shepherd hoped the motion would not be persisted in.

Mr. Dortch's motion was to amend the bill and make it satisfactory to the House. Motion withdrawn.

Mr. D. F. Caldwell moved the House resolve itself into a committee of the whole on the Bank of North Carolina.

After some debate between Messrs. J. G. Bynum, J. M. Leach, T. H. Williams and Singeltary the motion was laid on the table.

The bill authorizing the Superior Court to sit two weeks in New Hanover county was read the second time.

Mr. Dargan moved to strike out the section authorizing the payment of the judge by the State for the extra session.

Mr. T. H. Williams opposed the amendment, and argued it was an injustice to New Hanover to compel her to pay the judge for an extra session, which was required for the despatch of the county business.

The amendment was adopted—yeas 61, nays 43.

Mr. T. H. Williams would not accept the bill as amended, and hoped its friends would vote against it. After some remarks from Messrs. Jordan and Dortch the bill was rejected.

Mr. Barringer moved to reconsider the vote rejecting the bill.

Mr. T. H. Williams wished the matter to rest at present until a bill now before the Senate would come before the House.

An engrossed resolution in favor of H. S. Smith, Clerk to the Commissioners of the Revised Statutes, was read the second time, and, on motion of Mr. Dortch, the rules were suspended and it was read the third time and passed.

The rules being suspended the following bills were read the second and third times and passed:

A bill authorizing the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company to take stock in the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad Company.

A bill amending the act incorporating the Neuse River Manufacturing Company

A bill to amend the act incorporating the town of Henderson was read the second time.

Mr. Amis wished to amend by prohibiting the sale of spirituous liquors unless licensed by the town commissioners.

Mr. Bullock opposed the amendment. After some debate the bill was laid on the table.

A bill to incorporate the town of Warsaw was read the second and third times and passed.

A bill to amend the act incorporating the Bank of Fayetteville was read, and on motion of Mr. Singeltary, referred to the committee of the whole.

A bill to incorporate the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Free and Accepted Masons was read the second and third times and passed.

A bill for the protection of sheep was read the second and third times and passed.

A bill to amend the act incorporating Davidson College. This bill prohibited the sale of spirituous liquors within five miles of the College.

A motion to restrict the distance to one mile being rejected,

Mr. J. H. White moved to indefinitely postpone. Adopted—yeas 36, nays 32.

A bill to prohibit the sale of spirituous liquors to free negroes was debated until the hour of recess.

The House took a recess until 3 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The bill concerning Agriculture and Geology was made the special order of to-morrow at 4 o'clock, P. M.

A message was received from the Senate informing of a refusal to concur in the amendment of the House to the bill concerning criminal proceedings. On motion of Mr. Jenkins the message and the bill were laid on the table for the present.

A very large number of the Revised laws were read the third time and passed.

After which, the House adjourned.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 17, 1855.

Mr. Fisher, from the committee on internal improvements, reported a bill relating to the Fayetteville and Warsaw Plank Road Company, which was read the first time. Also, the bill to incorporate the New River Navigation company. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Wilder, from the Committee on Banking, reported the bill, amended, to establish a bank in the town of Washington, and recommended its passage.

On motion of Mr. Person, the Senate took up for consideration the bill to divide the State into eight judicial circuits, on its third reading. Mr. Person moved to amend the first section as follows: Except that Northampton shall be taken from the third circuit, and added to the first, and the Courts there shall be holden the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday of March and September. The amendment, after some remarks by Mr. Person in its favor, was agreed to.

The bill was then laid upon the table.

FREE SUFFRAGE.

On motion of Mr. Boyd, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill to amend the Constitution of the State. The question being on the adoption of the amendment proposed by Mr. Boyd, to strike out the first section of the bill and insert the following as a substitute:

"Every free white man of the age of twenty-one years, being a native or naturalized citizen of the United States, and who has been an inhabitant of the State for twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate for the district in which he resides."

The substitute was adopted, yeas 29, nays 21.

Pending the consideration of the measure, Mr. Coleman spoke at some length upon the subjects of Free Suffrage, a Convention, the basis, Constitutional amendments, &c. Mr. Thomas, of Jackson, also addressed the Senate expressive of his views and opinions on the above subjects.

During the progress of the question an appeal was taken by Mr. Graham, on a point of order from the decision of the Speaker; and the Speaker was sustained, yeas 27, nays 20.

Various amendments were offered to the Free Suffrage bill, and voted down; and the bill, as above amended, passed its third reading by the following vote:

Those who voted for it are, Messrs. Speaker, Ashe, Biggs, Bower, Boyd, Brogden, Christian, Clark, Coleman, Collins, Cunningham, Davis, Drake, Eborn, Faison, Fennell, Fisher, Fonville, Freeman, Graves, Herring, Hoke, Jones, McDowell, Martin, Mills, Morrisey, Oldfield, Person, Sanders, Speight, Taylor, Walker, Wilder, and Wood—35.

Those who voted against it are, Messrs. Cherry, Eaton, Gilmer, Graham, Haughton, Lane, McCleese, Mitchell, Rayner, Tayloe, J. W. Thomas, W. H. Thomas, Wiggins, Willey, and N. Winslow—15.

Three-fifths of the whole Senate having voted for the bill, it passed its third reading, and was ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Rayner introduced a memorial on temperance. Referred.

Mr. Mills, a bill supplemental to an act entitled an act to establish the county of Polk. Referred.

Mr. Eborn, a bill to authorize the County Court of Pitt county to regulate the tolls upon the bridge across Tar River at Greenville. Referred.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A message from the Governor transmitting resignations, from certain Justice of the Peace, was on motion of Mr. T. H. Williams sent to the Senate.

Mr. Steele, from the committee on Banking reported unfavorably on the bill to authorize the business of Banking, and favorably on the bill incorporating the Bank of Salisbury. Both bills were referred to the Committee of the whole.

Mr. J. G. Bynum, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported favorably on the bill concerning the fees of Justices of the Peace, for taking depositions.

Mr. Gorrell, from the same committee, reported favorably on the bill concerning executors and administrators.

Mr. Dortch, from the same committee, reported unfavorably on the bill inflicting corporeal punishment on insolvent slanderers.

Mr. Dortch, from the same committee, reported upon several bills of no public interest.

Mr. Settle, from the committee on claims, reported on a number of bills and resolution, which had been submitted to them.

Mr. Singeltary, from the committee on Banking, reported unfavorably on the bill incorporating the Bank of Salem.

Mr. A. H. Caldwell presented a memorial, from 500 citizens of Rowan county in favor of the bill for opening a public road in said county, which was read.

Mr. Lancaster, from the committee on Private bills, reported on several bills submitted to them.

Mr. Myers, from the committee on Banking, reported unfavorably on the bill to incorporate the Bank of Shelby. On motion of Mr. Waugh it was referred to the committee of the whole.

Mr. Dargan, from the committee on propositions and grievances, reported favorably on the bill preventing obstruction to the passage of fish in the South river, and Adam's Creek, favorably on the bill concerning working on the public roads, and unfavorably on the bill to lay off the county line between Ashe and Watuga counties; and several others of no public interest.

Mr. Waugh, from the committee on propositions and grievances, reported on the bill to repeal the act authorizing the erection of Watsons dam in Neuse River.

Mr. Tomlinson moved its rejection. Motion withdrawn.

Mr. Love moved the order of the day on the Western extension bill, be postponed until Tuesday next.

The motion, after some remarks from Messrs. J. M. Leach, Barringer and Patterson was adopted.

Mr. A. H. Caldwell moved the rules be suspended, and the bill to incorporate the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad company be taken up.

Mr. Amis opposed the motion on the ground that no more money should be voted for Internal Improvements, until the revenue bill was before the House.

Mr. Singeltary opposed the motion as deranging the regular business of the House.

After some remarks from Messrs. Mebane, Jordan and Amis, Mr. J. H. White moved the indefinite postponement of the motion.

Mr. J. M. Leach was anxious to have the eastern extension taken up and acted on immediately, and complained of the manner the bill for the eastern and western extensions had been treated.

Mr. Myers could not submit in silence to the course pursued in putting back the Western extension, and taking up the eastern, and commented strongly on the system of "log-rolling" practised.

Mr. Singeltary moved to lay on the table. Adopted, Ayes 48, Nays 34.

Mr. T. H. Williams, from the joint select committee appointed to consider the necessity of an appropriation for a Marine Hospital in Wilmington, presented a report, which on motion of Mr. Barringer was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Dortch, from the committee of Revised Statutes, reported upon several bills submitted to them.

Mr. Rolen introduced a bill to incorporate the Valley mining company in Cherokee county. Read and referred to the committee on corporations.

Mr. Rand introduced a bill to incorporate the Springfield Institute, Wake county. Read the first time.

Mr. J. G. Bynum introduced a bill concerning the Superior Courts. Read the first time. A motion to print was rejected.

Mr. Gilliam introduced a bill to increase the pay of Jurors in the county of Washington. Read the first time.

Mr. G. M. White introduced a bill for the better government of Elizabethtown, in Bladen county. Read the first time.

Mr. Singeltary presented a resolution that the committee on corporations be instructed to prepare a general law upon the subject of corporations. Adopted.

Mr. Sutton introduced a bill to incorporate the Lenoir and Duplin Plank Road Company. Read and referred to the committee on corporations.

Mr. Carmichael introduced a bill to incorporate Yadkin Lodge, in Yadkinsville. Read the first time.

Mr. Shaw introduced a bill to amend the act incorporating the town of Clinton. Read, and the rules being suspended, was read the second and third times and passed.

Mr. T. H. Williams moved to take up Mr. Barringer's motion of yesterday to reconsider the vote rejecting the bill concerning New Hanover county courts.

After some remarks from Messrs. Amis and Winston, the motion was adopted—ayes 43, noes 40.

Mr. T. H. Williams then moved to reconsider the vote, and appealed to the House in favor of the principles contained in the bill. It was not the amount saved but the principle which New Hanover contended for.

Mr. Jordan supported Mr. Williams' view of the question.

A debate ensued between Messrs. Amis, J. H. Headen, D. F. Caldwell and J. G. Bynum. On motion of Mr. T. H. Williams, the motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The Speaker announced the unfinished business of yesterday as in order. The House resumed the debate on the bill prohibiting the sale of spirituous liquors to free negroes.

Mr. Norment opposed the bill—there were 700 free negroes in his county, and this bill will press hard upon the well behaved portion of them. It will, also, drive responsible men from the business whose place will be supplied with lawless irresponsible men, who will sell liquor in defiance of the law; selling liquor to slaves was a great evil, but the bill under consideration will not amend it. Mr. N. advocated the punishment of free negroes for selling liquors to slaves, and offered an amendment that "free negroes who shall sell liquor to slaves shall be fined $100 and costs, and if unable to pay shall be sold to pay the same."

Mr. Dargan opposed both the bill and amendment.

Mr. Rand offered an amendment "that this act shall not extend to any free negro who shall get a certificate of good character from a magistrate."

Mr. Jordan spoke at length in favor of the law as well calculated to benefit the free negroes themselves, and preserve them from the evils of intemperance.

Mr. S. A. Williams moved to lay the amendment on the table. Adopted—yeas 67, nays 46.

On motion of Mr. J. G. Bynum, the bill concerning the county courts of New Hanover was taken up.

Mr. J. G. Bynum moved an amendment, which, after some debate between Messrs. Winston, Shepherd and Amis, was adopted, and the rules being suspended, the bill was read the third time and passed.

Mr. Bogle moved to make the bill for the eastern extension the order of the day for Friday next. During the debate the hour for taking recess arrived, and the House adjourned until three o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The order of the day being the reading of the Revised Statutes at 3 o'clock each day, a number of the engrossed bills from the Senate were read the first time, and the rules being suspended were read the second and third times and passed.

An amendment of the House to the bill concerning criminal proceedings being rejected by the Senate, Mr. Phillips addressed the House in support of the amendment. He reviewed the question of parole evidence, and proved from ancient and modern history that the principle of confronting the witness with the prisoner was the invariable custom of the Roman and English law. Mr. Phillips (who was listened to with great attention during his argument) concluded by urging the House to maintain the principle, and moved the House do insist on its amendments, which being adopted, the Senate was informed thereof.

On motion of Mr. Singeltary the House adjourned.

NOTE BY THE REPORTER. The name of Mr. Myers, of Mecklenburg, was inadvertently omitted in the list of nays on Mr. J. M. Leach's land resolutions. This correction is due to Mr. M., who is never absent from his post in the House.

DR. SHAW ON KNOW-NOTHINGISM.

INDIAN TOWN, North Carolina,
November 30th, 1854.

MY DEAR SIR:—I have your favor of the 8th instant, and should have acknowledged its receipt at an earlier period but for absence from home and many very pressing engagements.

You ask me for my opinion of the new organization lately gotten up in our country, called "Know Nothingism." It is at all times a pleasure to me to interchange opinions with my fellow citizens in regard to matters of public importance, and I especially with those whom I esteem as personal friends; and I greatly regret that the time at my disposal will not allow, nor the ordinary limits of a letter admit, of my answering your enquiries in a manner at all satisfactory to myself or, I fear, acceptable to you. I shall, however, give you my opinions—indeed my earnest and well settled convictions, in the same frank and candid manner in which you were kind enough to communicate your own to me.

Next to Abolitionism, I consider the "Know Nothing" movement the most dangerous organization that has ever raised its monstrous head in this country, since the establishments of our happy government. It is in direct opposition to the constitution, which expressly declares that "no *religious test* shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States," (Art. 6., Sec. 3.) It aims a fatal blow at religious toleration, the inestimable right of every man to worship his Creator according to the dictates of his own conscience; and, if I have read history to any advantage, must, if successful in its aims, inevitably lead to strife, bloodshed, and all the horrors of civil war. You seem inclined to favor the movement; where, let me ask, is it to end? Suppose you band together to day to deprive Catholics of their rights and privileges as citizens, and to "crush them out" as a religious sect—suppose you succeed to your heart's content—who can say that others will not unite together at a future day, to deprive you of your religious liberty? Having put your heels upon the necks of such men as the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; such men as Charles Carroll of Carrollton, and the lamented Gaston—having ostracised the Catholics, who will fall next? You and I know that the difference between Catholics and high church Episcopalians is somewhat like that betwixt tweedle-dum and tweedle-dee—indeed the Episcopalian church itself has not unfrequently been stigmatized as "the bastard child of the whore of Rome"—will not equal reason be found to justify a similar war upon it? Where will it end? The reason assigned for this crusade against the Roman Catholics is, that theirs is not the true religion; then if religious toleration is to be destroyed, and men are to band together to put down every form of religion that fails to come up to their standard, if the principle be good, and one that should be acted upon at all, it cannot stop short of totally annihilating every form of worship except that of the greatest number, which would ultimately give the Methodists religious supremacy in this country, they being most numerous. Now I do not say, nor do I believe, that the Methodists or any other denomination contemplate any such end; what I do say is, that if such a principle is good to be acted upon at all, there is the same reason to apply it in one case as in another, and if established at all as a rule of action, no man, the wisest among us, can tell where it will stop, nor the strongest stay it in its awful progress.

But you seem to apprehend peculiar danger from the spread of Romanism in this country, and think something should be done to check it in its onward march—suppose your fears are well founded; will you impede its progress by persecution? You are too well read not to know that the dissemination of no religious faith has ever been checked in that way; the history of the Christian Religion itself is the most striking illustration of the utter fallacy of any such notion. "The blood of Martyrs is the seed of the church." But does any such danger really exist? Admitting that there is cause to fear that the Papists will ever outnumber the Protestants in this country, is there any special reason to suppose that they would attempt to interfere with the religious or the civil rights of those who entertain opposite sentiments of religion? I confess I have no such fears; neither my limited historical reading nor my knowledge of human nature teaches me that there would be any more danger of such an abuse of power from one sect rather than another; and so far as the history of our own country extends, the Catholics can compar notes very favorably with the Protestants; the greatest historian America has produced, himself a Protestant, tells us that while the Catholic founders of Maryland were freely extending perfect religious toleration to all who chose to settle in that colony, the Puritans in Massachusetts were persecuting the unoffending Quakers in the most inhuman manner, and driving the poor Baptists out into the wilderness. I would trust no church, Catholic or Protestant, with power over men's rights, either civil or religious, the latter (religious rights) least of all.—The wisdom of the fathers of the Republic and the framers of the Constitution is no where more strikingly manifested, than in those clauses of that noble charter intended to secure perfect freedom of conscience; one I have already quoted—the other, the first article of amendments, reads thus: "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof." With as little leaning toward the Catholic church as yourself, regarding some of the fundamental articles of its creed as anti-scriptural, I would even say absurd, if it were proper thus to characterize opinions which, "from time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary" up to the Reformation, have constituted the religious faith of all Christendom, and a very considerable portion of it since that era, and which have been held sacred by men who stood out as beacon lights of learning and science, I would lay my hands with violence upon the religious rights of Protestants as soon as I would upon those of Catholics, because I think the principle would be the same and the danger to our institutions and to free government no greater.

But is there after all the least grounds for alarm either on account of the present strength of the Catholics in this country, or their superiority hereafter? By examining the census of 1850, I find the church accommodations (the only mode at my command of ascertaining their numbers) for Roman Catholics in North Carolina, give them 1400 in a white population of 553,028 for the whole State, or one Catholic to 394 Protestants; the whole number of Catholics in the United States is set down at 667,823, which is one in 29 of the white population of the country. I have have neither time or space here to pursue this investigation further; I think, however, I must have carried it far enough already to prove to you that your apprehension of danger is not well founded.

A similar investigation will show that the danger which you fear from foreigners generally, emigrants to this country, can exist only in imagination; the census of 1850 gives 2,240,535 persons of foreign birth, which, as compared to 19,552,068, our total white population, is within a fraction of nine native to one foreign born citizen. Now admitting that these people are hostile to us, which I do only for the argument, where, pray, is the danger? But have they ever, either in time of peace or war, given evidence of any hostile designs? Scattered all over the country, entertaining differences of opinion in politics and religion, associated with native born citizens in all kinds of business, following the same pursuits as ourselves, equally interested in the stability of the government and the perpetuation of the Union, what possible motive could they have in placing themselves in an unfriendly attitude toward us? I can bring myself into no such belief of danger; nor if I could, should I for one moment suppose, that in any kind of contest that can be imagined, *nine* native born Americans would be in any sort of danger from *one* foreigner.

When we were a weak and feeble nation, numbering only 3,000,000 of inhabitants, so far from fearing any danger from the migration of foreigners to our country, our fathers encouraged it in every possible manner; strong inducements were held out to them, and hither they came by thousands and tens of thousands, and at no time have they exhibited to want of devotion to the institutions of the country. Why, they fled from despotism and oppression in the old world and settled here on account of those very institutions which they were taught to believe would extend their protecting shield over them and forever defend them against the oppression of every land. They have stood by the flag of their adopted country from the darkest hour of the Revolution down to the moment when the "Stars and Stripes" floated proudly from the palace of the Montezumas; in every battle from the fight at Bunker Hill to the crowning victory at Little York; upon the ocean and on the land in the war of 1812; and again in that with Mexico, where foreign fought side by side with native born citizens, and Catholics proved their loyalty and devotion to the country of their adoption, by fighting with Protestants against a people who worshiped at the same shrines with themselves. Why, Sir, one of the grounds of complaint made by the patriots and sages of the Revolution against the King of England was, "he has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose *obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither*," and one of the earliest acts of Congress was the passage of a law to naturalize foreigners. It is true, the federal party, under the lead of the elder Adams, did undertake to proscribe foreign born citizens and drive them from the country; but the sober minded and intelligent people of the United States pronounced their unqualified disapprobation of such a policy as unjust, unwise and impolitic, and the federalists, after administering the national government four years, were frowned back into a retirement from which they were never permitted to emerge, until they had changed a name made odious by their principles.

It has even been the proud boast of Americans that their country was the safe retreat and the secure asylum of the oppressed of all nations; and shall we now, after having voluntarily offered this boon to the down trodden masses of other lands; after having encouraged their emigration hither, after they have made this land their home and completely identified themselves with it, by accumulating property here, by intermarrying with our people, by bearing their share of the burdens of government in peace and war, fighting under the same glorious banner and freely pouring out their blood upon the same battle fields with our own native citizens, shall we now tell them that they shall be driven from the country whose liberties they helped to achieve, whose extraordinary prosperity they assisted in building up—shall be driven back to the oppression, taxation, and starvation of Europe, or remain here with rights and privileges, civil and religious, inferior to those of native born citizens? I can understand no such justice; I can comprehend the wisdom of no such policy; it is unjust; it is impolitic; it is anti-American, and I will oppose it in all its forms with all the little ability God has given me.

You object to foreign born citizens holding offices under the United States, and seem to think that a very large number of places in the different Departments at Washington are thus filled; have you ever inquired into the facts in regard to this matter, or have you adopted the statement made in some of the newspapers as correct authority on this point? I know that an effort has latterly been made to make the people of this country believe that one half of the public offices were in the possession of foreigners! Now I find on examination that there are 406 persons employed in the Treasury Department at Washington, and of this number 21 are of foreign birth; the number of employees in the Navy Department is 55, and of these one only is of foreign birth. I have not had time to extend this inquiry further, but I think the proportion will be found about the same in the other Departments; this I should say will not be considered a larger share than that class of our fellow citizens is fairly entitled to.

But even if there existed among us abuses of this kind, what necessity is there of a *secret political society* to correct them? What language of condemnation shall we apply to a *political organization here in our own country, in republican America*, where of all countries upon the broad face of the globe, *the jesuitical practice of secret political movements* ought never to be tolerated; *a political organization secret in its operations and designs—a society that binds men together by the most fearful oaths for the accomplishment of purposes disavowed; purposes not only violative of the constitution, but which if made known, as members of the order have lately confessed on oath, would subject them to punishments inflicted by our courts of justice for offences against the law!* We need no secret political societies in this country, where every man is a part of the law-making power, and every political movement should be open as the day. Nothing can be more inconsistent with the true principles of liberty and free government, than *the existence of an unseen power by which the* BALLOT BOX *is controlled by secret means.*

You say "the signs of the times appear to be portentous." I agree with you, they are truly so. Conjunctions in the moral and political world of the strangest and most fearful character are taking place; in the Northern and Western States we have seen a great party which once professed to be governed by long cherished principles, abandon those principles and give itself bodily to the foul embraces of abolitionism; we have seen all sorts of factions and *isms*, Know Nothings and Spirit Rappers, and fanatics of every species and grade, "black spirits blue spirits and gray," unite together, some in open assemblies like the whigs and abolitionists, others in secret conclave like the Know Nothings; some unblushingly declaring, others secretly plotting, for the success of measures inconsistent with the constitution, destructive to the rights of the States, threatening to the peace and tranquility of the country,

SUBSTANCE OF THE REMARKS

Of Wm. H. Thomas, *Senator from Jackson, upon the bill pending the consideration of the Senate for the extension of the Railroad West from Salisbury to the Tennessee line, to the Duck Town Copper Mines, in the direction of Chattanooga, in reply to the arguments of the Senators from Davidson, Wilkes and Ashe, who advocated changing the location of the Road from West to North-west to form a connection with the East Tennessee and Virginia Road at Jonesborough.*

The former argued that the line advocated by them would save distance in reaching a point of connection with the Virginia and Tennessee Road compared to the route through the French Broad Valley and the same end would be attained.

The Senator from Jackson admitted that distance was in their favor compared to the French Broad route, but contended that neither of those routes furnished a suitable location for the main trunk of the road. That to enable it to compete with the Virginia and East Tennessee road for through freight and travel a location must be selected that would command a fair portion of both, and that branch roads would also become necessary to accommodate the local freight and travel between those two great trunk lines. He urged the necessity of the adoption of prompt and energetic measures at this session to guard against the consequences of being surrounded by the railways of Virginia and South Carolina, which he demonstrated would encircle us on every side in the next four or five years. Our commerce then, instead of finding outlets to the ocean through our own ports must seek outlets through the ports of Virginia and South Carolina. And when our ports were deprived of assorted cargoes for exports which would be furnished to Charleston and Norfolk by their connection with the west if our ports were not connected with the valley of the Mississippi by a line of railway short enough to compete with the line progressing west from Norfolk, the value of the stock in our roads must be less than the cost of construction. And the commercial city of Wilmington, with a harbor superior to that of Charleston, free from the scourge of yellow fever, instead of becoming what she should be a great commercial city, must become tributary to the cities of Norfolk and Charleston, and occupy the position towards these cities which Fredericksburg and Alexandria of Virginia occupy towards Baltimore. But this was not all, Newbern and Fayetteville must too lose their commerce, cease to be what they now were, and the fine harbor of Beaufort without such connection would never be able to advance much beyond what she now was in wealth and population. Already these cities pay more than one-third the revenue of the State. He contended that by a connection with the valley of the Mississippi by a main trunk line, properly located, the population and wealth of our cities would be quadrupled, and the revenue derived from that source would be increased in the same proportion, while the lands and village property throughout the State, with the stocks in all internal improvements would be doubled in value. And if a State debt had to be created to accomplish the object of constructing a main trunk line with a five feet guage which was the guage of the railways in the Mississippi valley, the money would be expended in the State and the people would be better able to pay a large tax than they are now to pay a small one. He contended that our commercial interests had too long been neglected under the policy which had prevailed of locating our improvements to favor the transfer of trade from our own ports to the ports of neighboring States. Every railway that had been constructed in the State had been based on this plan.

The Raleigh and Gaston, the Wilmington and Raleigh, and the Wilmington and Manchester all had been located to accommodate travel instead of freight. And when the North Carolina road was undertaken, for which he with a few other Democrats voted, it was soon found that in the Legislature of North Carolina, there were a South Carolina and a Virginia party that must be conciliated in the location, and notwithstanding its friends set out to build, what the name implies, a North Carolina road, yet under the influence of the South Carolina and Virginia parties, it came near sharing the same fate that had befallen the Raleigh and Wilmington roads, its name corresponded but little with its location.

In Raleigh the interest of the ports of Virginia, represented by the Virginia party had to join tracks from Norfolk of the same guage which Norfolk and Portsmouth were to reap the benefits of, without being taxed a dime for the construction of the road. Then the road, in search of capital, had to travel within forty miles of Danville, and then back to South Carolina at Charlotte, thence to Charleston, thus favoring the policy of transfering the productions of the centre of the State, from Fayetteville and Wilmington, Newbern and Beaufort, to Charleston and Norfolk to the injury of the former. And yet, if any member urged the adoption of a North Carolina policy to protect and build up our seaports by a main trunk line through the centre of the State, to be located along the line of the 35th degree of latitude, connecting almost by an air line Fayetteville, Wilmington, Newbern and Beaufort with the Duck Town Copper Mines at the west end of Cherokee county, and with Chattanooga, they were met by the very powerful argument of commercial predestination, "*trade would seek its natural channels, and if it was to come to our ports it would come whether facilities were furnished or not.*"

The Senator from Jackson contended that this doctrine of trade seeking its natural channels was founded in error, that the ocean was the great market of the world, and the trade of the interior of North Carolina would centre upon a central railway to reach it, if transhipments were avoided and pains taken to prevent the destruction of the main trunk line by cross-roads which would divert trade and travel when on its transit from the valley of the Mississippi to our Atlantic seaports. He also alleged that some of the most important roads of England had almost been destroyed by improper connections with other roads.

He showed that North Carolina should complete a line of railway on the line designated and protect it against unwise legislation in future, by preventing parallel roads and improper connections. And that, by having upwards of sixty miles the advantage over the Virginia and Tennessee road in completing the railway connection between Memphis on the Mississippi and the Atlantic ocean, no fears need be entertained of its commanding three-fourths of the trade of our own State, and by commanding a fair proportion of the through freight and travel North Carolina would not be under the necessity of taxing her own citizens and their trade to pay for building the road. But the sixty miles saved in distance could be made to secure to the State a bonus upon through travel and tonnage of at least fifty cents upon the former and forty cents upon the latter, which, estimating the through freight and travel to be less than it is now upon the roads north of us, at 200 passengers and 500 tons of freight per day would give a daily income of $800, and a yearly income of $108,500, which would be sufficient to pay interest upon the capital necessary to build the road, and create a sinking fund to discharge the whole debt in less than thirty years. But, of course, this policy of taxing the commerce of Europe, and the Mississippi valley, and China, when the railroad shall reach St. Diego upon the Pacific, to build up a great State work, and to relieve our own people from the burthens of taxation, will meet with opposition from that class of politicians who believe in the doctrine of commercial predestination, "sit still and wait for commerce to come to our ports," and "if it is to come it will come," but while waiting for it to come it is being taxed to build up the cities, and pay for constructing the railroads of South Carolina and Virginia.

And all this he demonstrated might be effected without the State having to subscribe more than four millions of capital, and that sum might embrace the stocks now owned in other improvements which would be valueless without extension, and the people of the State would not have to submit to a tax exceeding twenty cents on the poll, and a proportionate tax on land to be discontinued as soon as the road was completed; and after the road had paid for itself it would be sufficient to support the Government of the State and relieve the people from taxation.

And as the bill under consideration aimed at something towards the accomplishment of this great object, especially if an amendment were added so that the construction of the road could commence at both ends instead of one—west of the Blue Ridge, will be able to complete the road west of French Broad River, 140 miles, before all the balance of the State could complete the line to that point. Because by that location the aid of the Mining Company of London, now interested in the Duck Town Copper Mines, proposed furnishing capital to build near one-half of the western portion of the road, and to obtain the subscription of the capital in London. Their object is to obtain an outlet to a port on the Atlantic where it is free from the scourge of yellow fever, and where transhipments may be avoided between the mines and the ocean, and the copper be transferred from the freight cars to the vessels which are designed to transport it direct to Europe, and which, while it furnished a large exportation, would build up a direct import trade, and the cars that brought down the copper, iron, marble, and manufactures of the west, would carry back from the seaports guano, marl, plaster, lime to fertilize the soil at $1 per ton per hundred miles, and sugar, coffee, and salt at $1 50 per ton, which would furnish at every depot as far west as the French Broad valley those articles at a cheaper rate than could be supplied from Virginia or South Carolina, and consequently, such a road would concentrate the trade of the State upon our own ports. But such results cannot be produced if you have, as now proposed, one transhipment at Charlotte and another at Salisbury, and an increased distance of at least fifty miles

The transhipments at those little villages will necessarily prevent the trade of the west from reaching our ports, and divide it between Charleston and Norfolk. But a road free from any break of guage from transhipments from one end of the State to the other with drayage saved at our harbors, would, like all roads penetrating the Mississippi valley, have more business when laid with a double tract than it could do.

And by having a line of telegraphs established by the Company on the line, and requiring intelligence by it in case of insurrection or invasion, to be transmitted from one end of the State to the other, and also the transportation of troops and munitions of war owned by the State, to be transported by the railroad free of cost to the State, as we would be in a condition to protect and defend our rights against the torch of the fanatic as well as a foreign enemy worth more to North Carolina than the cost of ten such railroads.

For the Standard.

A WORD FOR DEEP-RIVER.

Mr. Editor: The present Legislature seems much disposed to deal liberally with the subject of Internal Improvements—its action so far has been marked by a disposition to do something for all parts of the State where the improvement promises to be useful to that section, and thus indirectly to add to the general prosperity of the State.

Amid the number of *new* works proposed and recommended to public favor there is one old one deserving our serious attention; and although it *is* old, and although it has several times been before the Legislature for aid, it has lost none of its importance, and none of its promise of future usefulness. There *may* be doubts as to the value of other works, when completed, even in the most promising sections, but as to the utility of this, when properly finished, we have better means of judging than we ever have had in regard to *any* work attempted or proposed.

Lights from every source have been brought to bear on the subject—men of experience from all parts of the United States—men of science, men of skill in all branches of business—geologists, engineers, dealers in coal, &c. &c. have united in one opinion, and this after the subject has been thoroughly examined and discussed for years.

If there is any truth in engineering science, we ought to believe that the work can be finished and made available for the purposes intended; and we have the experience of all the world to satisfy us that it will be, when so completed, the best paying internal improvement stock in the State, while in five years it will add more to the general wealth of the State than all the other improvements in it. Of course this is said without the least disparagement of the others—on the contrary their great importance is fully appreciated by the writer.

But we know how immensely the developement of a good coal field adds to the permanent value of a country, and allowing all the calculations of men of skill and experience on this subject to be *two thirds* exaggeration, and still the developement of the Deep River coal, by means of a slack-water navigation, will add 25 per cent to the gross value of all the land in the State!

The capital invested in the River will yield a large per cent of profit; and the amount of stock required is small compared with the issues at stake. The misfortune is that the original estimate was much too low, and it is also a misfortune that the Company have been several times before the Assembly, asking sums which have proved to be insufficient.

This, however, does not have the least to do with the intrinsic merits of the matter, and granting double the sum now asked for will not make the whole cost a heavy one, while the profit is sure and large.

Shall we then hesitate? Here is a deposite of immense treasure, needing little outlay to make it as important to our State as California is to the Union, and it is now reduced to a certainty that if the small appropriation now asked from the State, and to be well secured, is not granted, all the hopes that have been awakened by this bounty of Nature for fifty years are extinguished. The sum cannot break or hurt the State. The want of it may and probably will cause to slip from our grasp a golden prize which our far-seeing men have looked to with eager interest since the days of Harman Husband, before the Revolution.

The writer has no stock in the Deep River Improvement, but considering every thing, and notwithstanding any previous errors or bad calculations, he would grant *twice* the sum asked rather than see the treasures of the Deep River coal field locked up from the reach of the enterprise and capital coming thither from all parts of the country. Besides the failure to realize the great results which will certainly follow the opening of the River, the State would be humiliated, and her name still more clouded before the world. Perhaps the Deep River men have been afraid ever to ask enough at one time. Whatever the motive, the whole cost so far is very inconsiderable when we remember that it is to add many millions to the value of the State. Let us play the game out as becomes a State conscious of its own resources, and feeling and appreciating the necessity of exertion to secure their developement. A. B.

Thomas Bragg, Esq., took the oath of office on the 1st of January, and was duly installed Governor of North Carolina for the next two years.

We present to our readers this week his inaugural address, which will be read with admiration and pleasure by all. We are particularly pleased with his views upon Internal improvements and the "Southern question." It will be seen, that while he deprecates wasteful appropriations on the part of the State for wild, visionary and impracticable schemes of Internal Improvement, he approves of a "liberal system." This is the same ground he took last summer while canvassing the State, and we hope now our Whig friends, being heartily ashamed of the "certificate business," will come forward and do him a sheer act of justice by acknowledging that their suspicions and fears, as well as their charges, were ungrounded.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

North Carolina. We have before noticed, very particularly, the Governor's message and other documents of North Carolina, upon the occasion of the recent meeting of her Legislature; but we have before us the able and explicit report of Dan'l W. Courts, Treasurer of the State, to which we think an additional paragraph is due. This report presents fully the condition of the State. At the close of the fiscal year the debt of the State was $2,938,663 50. Since that other additions have been made and others about to be made will increase the debt to $3,409,663 50.

This is a moderate debt; and when we come to consider that North Carolina has recently made considerable advances in Internal Improvement, we must concede that she has managed her enterprizes with much economy. The expenditures and the progress of the State in this way have taken place under uncommonly low taxes. Mr. Courts states that the levies were only 20 cents upon the poll and 6 cents on the hundred dollars' valuation of real estate. We wish the old State success—easy access to markets, moderate taxes and general prosperity. *Richmond Despatch.*

☞ Gen. Scott, it is stated, apprehends a troublesome war with the Western Indians. There are symptoms of large combinations of the Sioux.

The Standard.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, JAN. 20, 1855.

THE LEGISLATURE.

We give the proceedings to-day from Monday to Wednesday, inclusive.

The two Houses have now before them Free Suffrage, the Revenue Bill, the extension of the Central Railroad east and west, and the bill extending the credit of the State to the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, &c. &c.

On Thursday the latter measure was discussed in the Senate, but no vote was taken. Mr. Haughton spoke at length in its favor. The Company asks for an endorsement on the part of the State of $300,000 of its bonds; and the prospect is, we think, that the endorsement will be made.

In the Commons, on Thursday, Mr. Badham offered a Resolution characterizing the secret order of Know-Nothings as anti-republican and dangerous in its tendencies; which was laid on the table, yeas 59, nays 48. Mr. Love introduced a Resolution to the effect that the naturalization laws be amended so as to require a longer residence before a foreigner shall be entitled to the privileges of a native citizen; laid on the table, yeas 75, nays 35. Proceedings in full in our next.

The remainder of the day was occupied in considering the law concerning usury.

FREE SUFFRAGE.

This great measure has passed its third reading in the Senate of this State, by five votes more than the Constitutional majority, and now goes to the House of Commons for the action of that body. See proceedings of Wednesday in another column.

The bill was so amended as to meet all the objections urged against it by those who insisted so strenuously on guarding the ballot-box from "foreign" influences; and yet those who thus insisted, determined evidently to be satisfied with nothing short of the defeat of Free Suffrage itself, voted against the measure. It is provided by the bill that no person shall vote for Senator who is not "a native or naturalized citizen of the United States"; and this provision is made, not because it appeared to be necessary, but to quiet certain apprehensions, whether well-grounded or not, and to settle the question in so many words for all time. Unquestionably, in our judgment, no foreign born person can now vote without having been naturalized; the federal Constitution, the decisions of the Courts, the opinions of eminent jurists and statesmen are broad, ample and complete on this point, any custom in this or any other State to the contrary notwithstanding. The substitute of Mr. Boyd is, therefore, no concession to the feeling now prevailing against foreigners, but merely a declaration of an existing fact, made with the view above referred to.

The bill, as we have stated, now goes to the House of Commons, for the action of that body. We sincerely trust the friends of the measure in the House will present one front—*vote down all amendments*, and pass the bill at once by the requisite majority. The representatives of the landholders have made a tender of this great right to the constituents of the members of the Commons—the bill through which this tender is made appears to have been perfected—it has the approval of a large majority of the Senate; and this being the case, and as the principle involved has been so often approved at the ballot-box and in the Legislature, the people will naturally look to the Commons for prompt, direct and final action.

We publish below the bill as it passed the Senate on Wednesday last:

A Bill to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina.

Whereas, a large number of the people are disfranchised by the freehold qualification now required of voters for members of the Senate,

Sec. 1. *Therefore be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* (three fifths of the whole number of the members of each house concurring,) that the second clause of the third section of the first article of the amended Constitution, ratified by the people of North Carolina, on the second Monday of November in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty five, shall be amended to read as follows:

Every free white man of the age of twenty-one years, being a native or naturalized citizen of the United States, and who has been an inhabitant of the State for twelve months immediately preceeding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate for the district in which he resides.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed to issue his proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly, setting forth the purport of this act, and the amendment to the Constitution herein proposed; which proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State; and both the proclamation and the copy of this act, the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in ten newspapers of this State, at least six months before the election of members to the next General Assembly.

☞ It is rumored that a Know-Nothing Council for the State has been in session in this City during the present week—the object being to influence the Congressional elections in August next. One thing is certain, many strangers from various portions of the State have been here; and among them we have recognized a number of old-fashioned and inveterate Whigs. But few Democrats, we believe, have been seduced into this secret organization.

It is rumored, we repeat, that midnight caucuses or consultations have been held, having in view political power and control. Why all this darkness? Is there not something wrong about it? What says the Raleigh Star, the organ of this new and mysterious order?

One thing in this connection deserves consideration, and that is, that we hear no surprise expressed when Whigs are supposed to have joined this Know Nothing organization; but there is always more or less boasting when a Democrat is supposed to have joined. The Federalists take to it naturally—or rather it is Federalism in a new shape; and every Democrat who is induced to join them is regarded as so much gained to the cause of Whiggery. Federalism or Whiggery assumes as many shapes to deceive the people, as Satan did on his way from hell to deceive and ruin our first parents. Beware of these midnight councils, the object of which is, not benevolence and charity to man, but political offices and power! "Men choose darkness rather than light, because their deeds are evil."

Minister to Spain. The last Washington Union says: "We understand that the President sent to the Senate yesterday the name of Hon. John C. Breckinridge as minister to Spain, to succeed Mr. Soule, who has tendered his resignation. No appointment could have been made which would be more satisfactory to the country."

☞ Eli Slifer, a Whig and Know-Nothing, has been elected Treasurer of Pennsylvania. A Democrat was his opponent. More proof.

KNOW-NOTHINGISM IS ABOLITIONISM.

The proofs are thickening that Know-Nothingism, which had its origin in the free States, is not only old-fashioned John Adams federalism, but Abolitionism. We have noticed in another place the freesoil message of the new Governor of Massachusetts, Mr. Gardner; and we now have to add to this the fact, that the Know Nothings of the Legislature of that State have just nominated for United States Senator, by a majority of fifty-four, Henry Wilson, a notorious and unadulterated Abolitionist. These men, Gardner and Wilson, are opposed to the Nebraska act, to the fugitive slave law, to the admission of slaveholding States, and are as vile and as depraved Abolitionists as ever lived.

We also present a synopsis of the message of the new Know Nothing Governor of Pennsylvania. Gov. Pollock is a Whig, and owes his election to the Know-Nothings. He is in favor of a tariff for protection, in favor of internal improvements by the federal government, and of the homestead measure, so much denounced by the Whigs of North Carolina; and he is likewise an Abolitionist of the same stamp with Gardner and Wilson:

"Gov. Pollock's Message.

Harrisburg, Jan. 16.—Gov. Pollock was inaugurated to-day.

He says in his message that civil and religious liberty, freedom of speech and press, and freedom of worship, are the birthright of Americans, which no pontificial edict can destroy.

He objected to chartering new banks, but will re-charter the old ones when sound and needed by the community.

Is in favor of the sale of the public works.

Says it is duty of legislature to correct the evils of intemperance.

On the pardoning power he says that notice should be published when conviction takes place, of intended applications for executive clemency.

The repeal of the Missouri compromise is considered a violation of the nation's faith and honor, and has received a stern rebuke.

Advocates protection of American industry and improvement of rivers and harbors, also a judicious homestead bill.

Also a reformation of the naturalization laws and prevention of the emigration of foreign paupers and convicts."

What do Southern Know-Nothings think of the company in which they find themselves?

FROM KANSAS TERRITORY.

A friend has handed us a letter, from which we make the following extracts in relation to Kansas Territory. The fact that Kansas is most likely to become a slaveholding State, invests every thing from that quarter with interest and importance to Southern men. The letter is from a native of North Carolina—a gentleman of intelligence and character—whose statements may be relied upon as correct:

"I have been in Kansas, viewing the country. It is indeed as fine a portion of God's creation as I have yet seen. Along the streams, the rich alluvial bottoms are covered with forests of tall timber consisting mostly of cotton wood, elm and locust, and walnut. After leaving the river bottoms rocky bluffs, covered with a sort of scrubby growth of hickory and oaks, rise to from sixty to one hundred feet, and then the rich rolling prairie spreads out as far as the eye can reach, affording the best farming land I ever saw. These prairies will produce about fifteen barrels of corn to the acre. In fact, every kind of grain is produced in abundance. This climate I think unsurpassed by even the pure mountain air of old Surry. The water is clear as chrystal, rippling over rocky beds, and gushing out from unfailing springs.

When I left home I thought there never would be any chance of introducing slavery into Kansas; but since I have seen the country I am fully convinced slave labor can be just as profitably employed in raising hemp on the plains of Kansas as it is in cotton or sugar planting further South. I have been very much strengthened in the hope that Kansas will be a slave State, by the recent election of Delegate to Congress. Gen. Whitfield's majority was over 2,000. Hurrah for Kansas! I attended the election at Harding's precinct, and I must say I never saw an election pass off more quietly. The truth is, I never saw a more intelligent looking set of voters any where. I, in company with seven other "boys" from Mount Airy, had the pleasure of adding my mite to swell the majority of Whitfield, over which I have not yet finished my rejoicing."

THAT "THING" CALLED KNOW-NOTHINGISM.

The following, from the Petersburg Democrat, will afford some idea of the practical workings in Massachusetts, as far as decency and ability are concerned, of that "thing" called Know-Nothingism:

"The Know Nothing Legislature of Massachusetts is decidedly the most unique and original body that ever sat in this or any other country.

It began its deliberations by a strong demonstration in favor of Parson Parker,—Theodore of happy memory. After this, Senator (!) Libbey of Suffolk, as the oldest and most experienced member present, undertook to introduce the new members into the hidden mysteries of law making. This he did in a speech which we undertake to say was never beaten in a Western bar-room. We give an extract below for the everlasting admiration of posterity, and we confidently predict that when Cicero and Demosthenes are forgotten, the name of Libbey will still remain encircled by a wreath of everlasting *green*.

"We are assembled this morning, subjected not only to the scrutinizing eye of Massachusetts, but to the gaze of all this Republic, and to the scrutinizing gaze of all Europe. Masschusetts this morning is looking with intense anxiety to our proceedings; so likewise is our whole Union; and *much more so the powers of Europe.* We represent not only the present but past history. We find that our republic needs a perpetual change of laws from time to time, and not only that we find it needs a change in the constitution. We are assembled together on this occasion under *very extraordinary as well as ordinary circumstances,* (!) and I have no doubt that some of the most important measures will come before the Massachusetts Legislature this session, that ever was introduced before a legislative body in our republic. The whole country is looking for our action on these questions, and I hope and trust we shall meet these important questions calmly, and while we are charitable and impartial and *magnificent* towards others, that we shall be just towards ourselves."

Upon this, we can only exclaim, in the eloquent language of another,—

"Mammoth cave! Oh what a spot:
In summer cold, in winter hot.
God Almighty, what a wonder!
General Jackson, blood and thunder!!"

It is stated that on Thursday week last, on the occasion of the death of one of the members, a member moved that the Hutchinson family, who were present, be invited to sing a song; much confusion, the Speaker declared the House adjourned, and then the song was sung! Was the like ever before known in this country?

☞ The last Star contains an elaborate essay in favor of the objects, as far as they are known, of the American or Know Nothing party, over the signature of "An American." It is thought to be the production, *not* of Mr. Rayner, but of a distinguished Whig of this City, who is likely to take the wind out of Mr. Rayner's sails in his new born-zeal for Know-Nothing doctrines. The gentleman referred to has done much more for the Whig party than Mr. Rayner has ever done, and his chances, it must be conceded, are better than those of Mr. Rayner for the Presidency. By the way, could it not be so arranged as to give both the Presidency and the Vice Presidency to North Carolina?

☞ Read the admirable letter of Dr. Shaw, in our columns to-day, on Know-Nothingism.

N. C. STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

On Friday evening the Society met pursuant to adjournment, in the Commons Hall.

The President, Judge Ruffin, having taken the Chair, Dr. Crudup announced that the Secretary elect, J. C. Partridge, Esq., in consequence of his other engagements would be unable to attend to the duties of the office. Whereon the Society balloted, and Thomas J. Lemay, Esq., of Raleigh, was elected Recording Secretary.

Mr. Rayner was disappointed in the attendance of the members of the Legislature, and stated his intention of requesting some member of the House to have a meeting to-morrow afternoon, as it was a matter of great importance to enlist the sympathies of members of the Legislature in behalf of the Society.

Mr. Smith thought the success of the experiment doubtful, but had no objection to another appeal.

The President announced Dr. Crudup, Wm. D. Cooke and Thomas J. Lemay, as the committee for making arrangements respecting the publication of an Agricultural journal.

The committee appointed to prepare a memorial to the Legislature were, the President, and Messrs. Crudup, of Franklin, R. A. Hamilton, of Granville, Jno. W. Norwood, of Orange, and Dr. F. J. Hill, of Brunswick.

The President read the memorial, which is a forcible and well written appeal to General Assembly, stating the benefits arising from the Society, and asking such aid as they may deem fit to give, to place the Society on a permanent basis.

On motion of Mr. Rayner, the memorial was adopted, and the President requested to appoint one member in each branch of the Legislature to present it.

A discussion took place on the amount of aid necessary to successfully attain the objects aimed at by the Society, and to place it with respect to premiums, &c. on an equality with the States around, who all receive legislative aid. It seemed to be the general opinion of the meeting that the annual sum of $2500 for a few years would enable the Society to surmount its present difficulties, and place it on a permanent foundation, alike honorable to the State and beneficial to her citizens.

Mr. Rayner moved a resolution that application be made to the House of Commons for the use of their Hall on to-morrow afternoon, at 4 o'clock, which, after some remarks from Messrs. Smith, Barringer and W. Whitaker, was adopted, and Mr. W. Whitaker requested to make the application, and solicit the attendance of the members.

On motion of Dr. Crudup, a committee of two was appointed to take the necessary steps to secure the title deeds of the Fair Grounds. After which the Society adjourned until 4 o'clock, to-morrow, (Saturday.)

On Saturday afternoon the Society met according to adjournment. On the President taking the chair he announced that any gentlemen who might wish to become members could do so upon application to the treasurer, who was present. Several gentlemen paid their subscription, among whom we noticed Messrs. Asa Biggs of the Senate, and Messrs. Outlaw, Perkins, and others of the Commons.

Mr. Rayner requested the President to explain the objects of the present meeting.

The President said this was not a local but a State Society, embracing all sections of the country. He explained the origin of the Society two years ago, and detailed its progress since that period. The great object of the Society is to excite emulation among our citizens of all classes. Agricultural, mining, and mechanical interests are alike embraced in its design. It also possessed the great advantage of bringing our citizens together from all parts of the State, and thus establishing a social intercourse, to the mutual advantage of all interests and classes. Another object was to establish an Agricultural publication, giving, not only extracts from other journals, but original communications from the practical men of our own State. He pointed out the great advantage of having labor-saving machines, and gave instances of great economy in the use of them. Our mechanics were equal to any in the Union, and this Society by its premiums have brought specimens of the best description of machines, for their inspection from all parts, even from New York. But public spirit is not sufficient to support such a Society as this, and enable them to give a generous encouragement to every thing that will add to the comforts and luxuries of life. The income of the Society arises from subscription from members, and tolls at the gates of the Fair Ground—a fluctuating fund, uncertain in its receipts. He submitted plain facts, without any meretricious ornament to create an excitement. He pointed out how advantageous this Society was for the diffusion of information in every department connected with agriculture and mechanics. He again drew attention to the use of labor-saving machines, and stated our mechanics are fully competent, if they get encouragement, to produce machines equal to those imported. Having pointed out the various branches of home industry that can be influenced by the Society, he declared it required material aid from the Legislature. Virginia and Georgia supported their State Societies by annual grants, and such aid was absolutely necessary to this Society.

Gov Graham being called upon, stated his opinion that in a State like North Carolina containing nearly 900,000 inhabitants, Agriculture was the great predominent interest, and as such deserved every encouragement. In the course of his remarks Governor G. pointed out the advantages which the present and projected internal improvements would produce by the Union of the east and west in their annual celebrations, and declared his warm approbation of the object for which the Society was constituted.

Hon. Asa Biggs, in answer to the call upon him, said attention to other duties had hitherto prevented him from attending these meetings. He stated in his own county he had always insisted on the importance of the farmer taking an agricultural journal. Agriculture in his section of the country had been retarded by the manufacture of turpentine, but that is now nearly exhausted in his county, and people are beginning to turn their attention to the piney-woods, which with proper cultivation will produce crops of cotton and grain equal to any other part of the State. Mr. B. stated in his section men are draining the land in the piney woods, procuring immense quantities of manure and raising valuable crops. He was anxious to aid the Society, and would use every exertion to forward its interests.

Mr. Eaton, of Warren, was next called upon, and addressed the Society in a very happy manner. He portrayed the proud independence of the American farmer, and eloquently described the superiority of the peaceful triumphs of Agriculture over those of the warlike field. Mr. E. was frequently interrupted by the applause of the meeting.

Mr. Barringer, in answer to the call upon him, said he was not a practical farmer, yet he came from a State who did not deem it disreputable to work. He described the advantages arising from such So-

cieties, in bringing men together in heart as well as name. That agriculture and internal improvements went hand in hand, and instanced the vast improvement made in the State since he left it for Spain, five years ago, and predicted that North Carolina is destined to take the lead in agricultural productions.

Mr. Outlaw being called upon, declared he came to receive not give instruction. In the course of his remarks he advised educated young men to embark in agricultural pursuits instead of the usual professions, as they were fully as apt to attain wealth, honor and distinction in that as in any other of the various professions so eagerly sought after.

Mr. Banks, of Cumberland, next addressed the meeting, and described the rapid progress of Cumberland county in agriculture. After which the Society adjourned.

☞ We invite special attention to the following brief article from the Washington Union in relation to the Inaugural Address of the new Know-Nothing Governor of Massachusetts. Know-Nothings of the South, behold your allies!

"Gov. Gardiner's Inaugural Address. The inaugural address of Gov. Gardiner, of Massachusetts, from the circumstances under which he came into power, has attracted a greater degree of interest than is usually secured for documents of this kind. In regard to the new political organization, he coolly assumes the position of leader and expounder, and boldly advises all who are friendly to this party to remember the importance of "unanimity of purpose," and frankly tells them that this purpose "*can only be accomplished through an American* (i. e. know-nothing) *President and an American* (i. e. know-nothing) *Congress!*" The address cannot fail to satisfy the largest expectations of the most ultra abolitionist. It not only denounces the Nebraska bill, but it urges the restoration of the Missouri line. In its remarks in relation to the *habeas corpus* and the trial by jury, and in its recommendation to weave every safeguard round those primal birth-rights, the abolitionists will see a recommendation to take action against the fugitive-slave law, and such action as will array Massachusetts against the general government."

Encouraging. A friend at Colerain, Bertie, sends us $2 and the name of a new subscriber, and adds: "When I came to this village there was only one copy of the Standard taken here; now there are some ten copies."

All true. Colerain has done well, and many other places have done likewise. We have added more than two hundred permanent subscribers to our list within the last two months, to say nothing of some three hundred session subscribers. We yet have room for more.

We return our thanks to our many friends who, like the one above, have aided us in extending our circulation.

American Almanac for 1855. Mr. Pomeroy has laid this well known work upon our table. It contains 350 pages, constituting a repository of useful knowledge not to be had elsewhere in so convenient a form and so cheap. For sale at Pomeroy's.

SPEECH OF MR. WISE.

Less than an hour before sunset, Wednesday evening, Mr. Wise arrived in Petersburg, and determined to address the people that night. His friends were exceedingly apprehensive that the briefness of the notice was such as to preclude the possibility of assembling such an audience as was due the speaker, the subject and the occasion. But, as the hour approached, it became evident that the news had spread like a Scottish slogan, each man telling his neighbor, "Mr. Wise is here, and will speak to-night."

To give an adequate idea to one who was not a witness of it, the size of the audience, would be impossible. Every available inch of room was thronged, and continued so during the entire address.

Of the speech itself we shall say little. To attempt to sketch it would be as unjust to Mr. Wise, as unsatisfactory to our readers and ourselves; suffice it to say, he avowed his opinion upon every cardinal topic of the day, natinal, State and sectional, with a boldness, vigor, ability and eloquence, which we are free to say we have never heard equalled.

Coming before the people as the accredited nominee of the Convention, he disdained to waste time in defending his Democracy, but plunged at once into his subject.

Without one trick of tongue, he held the largest audience, we have seen assembled in Petersburg, enchained, captivated, for *three hours and half*, and men forgot to applaud, or were unwilling to break, by any act of theirs, the golden links of eloquence that bound them.

It was a grand, masterly effort.

South Side Democrat.

[Correspondence of the Wilmington Journal.]

Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 9.

Mr. Editor:—To-day the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, upon the Wilmington Bank, introduced by your worthy representative, Mr. Williams, and, I assure you, in his hands, it did not suffer. He spoke for more than an hour in a speech replete with learning, and with very great ability. He seemed to be master of his subject, and clearly demonstrated the necessity for its establishment. His style was easy and graceful, and his arguments logical and conclusive.

His colleague, Mr. McMillian, is one of the most useful members in the House, and, on all occasions, meets the crisis with much firmness, evincing, in all he does, great good sense.

New Hanover may well be proud of two such representatives. I am certain you will get all the banking facilities desired. The general feeling is for Wilmington—we all feel proud of her.

Our table is groaning with Bank Bills and Railroad Charters. The revenue bill is made out, by which we are to reap over $500,000 income. Will the people murmer? We shall see. Truly yours,

J.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Washington, Jan. 16.—Several river and harbor bills made special order for next week, including the mouths of the Mississippi.

Resumed the consideration of the compensation of Members of Congress and Judges.

Mr. Johnson gave notice of an amendment to fix the salaries of members at $2,500, exclusive of mileage.

In House, after some unimportant business, went into committee of the whole on state of the Union and Pacific Railroad bill.

Mr. Benton spoke at considrable length, and was replied to by Mr. McDougal.

Many amendments were proposed and rejected, and dicussion is now going on.

The bill to pay off Texas creditors, was referred to committee of the whole.

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FROM AND after the 30th January, all dues to this Road for freight must be paid at Petersburg or Portsmouth, except on way freight, which must be paid in advance or on delivery of the goods as the case may be.

This arrangement will afford great advantages to our customers by superseding the necessity of their employing more than one forwarding agent between New York and Raleigh, and having their goods or produce subjected to only one handling.

Agents cannot violate the above rule without subjecting themselves to removal.

The greatest care will continue to be taken by the officers and agents of the Company in every department of its business to accommodate the public and promote the interests of its customers.

Whilst the Western merchants are going North a passenger train will leave Raleigh in the afternoon, on the arrival of the train from the West on the N. C. Road, due notice of which will be given.

By order of the Board of Directors.

L. O'B. BRANCH, *President.*

As the Company has two Depots in Raleigh, merchants ordering goods to go up the N. C. Road are requested to have them distinctly marked so that their destination may be known, and they may be handed to the through Depot from Petersburg or Portsmouth.

Raleigh, Jan. 17, 1855. jy. ot 49-tf.

BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Passed at the first session of the Thirty-third Congress of the United States.

AN ACT to establish certain Post-Roads.

ILLINOIS.—(Continued.)

From Shelbyville, by Stone Coal, Woodlawn, Pana Station, Audubon, and East Fork, to Hillsboro

From Shelby, by Coal Spring, Jericho, and Van Buren, to Greenville

From Shelbyville, by Cochoron's grove, Bethsaida, Arue, Charleston, Ritesville, Grand View, Paris, Eldridge, New Market, and St Mary's, to Terre Haute

From Shelbyville, by Fruit Hill, Cold Spring, Beck's creek, Bowling Green, and Higgan's, to Vandalia

From Shelbyville, by Ewington, and Stringtown, to Newton

From Sparta, by Steel's mills, Bradley, and Worthington, to Murphysboro

From Sparta, by Texas, and Red Bud, to Waterloo

From St Charles, by King's mills, Berkshire, Burlington, West Burlington, New Lebanon, Genoa, Lacy, Kingston, North Kingston, Blood's Point, and South Prairie, to Cherry Valley

From St Charles, by Campton, and Ohio grove, to Sycamore

From Springfield, by Clear Lake, Mechanicsburg, Decatur, Oakley, Cerro Gordo, Monticello, Urbanna, St Joseph's, Homer, and Danville, to Covington, Indiana

From Springfield, by Shelbyville, Ewington, Stringtown, Newton, St Marie, and Lawrenceville, to Vincennes, Indiana

From Springfield, by Buffalo, Heart, Mount Pulaski, Clinton, and Dewitt, to Santa Anna

From Springfield, by Athens, Petersburg, Robinson's Mill, Bath, and Havanna, to Lewistown

From Springfield, by Salisbury, Middletown, Prairie creek, Delevan, Dellan Pekin, Tremont, and Wesley city, to Peoria

From Springfield, by Berlin, Orleans, Jacksonville, Bethel, and Exeter, to Naples

From Springfield, by Salisbury, Petersburg, and Panther creek, to Beardstown

From Springfield, by Richland, Pleasant Plains, Lancaster, Virginia, Beardstown, Fredericksville, and Pleasant View, to Rushville

From Springfield, by Rochester, Taylorville, and Prairie Bird, to Shelbyville

From Springfield, by Salisbury, Petersburg, Panther creek, and Chandlersville, to Beardstown

From Spring Hill, by Jefferson's corners, Yorktown, Winnebago, Truxton, and Enon, to Princeton

From Sterling, by Union grove, to Albany

From Sycamore, by Genoa, Riley, Marengo, and Durham, to Walworth, Wisconsin

From Sycamore to De Kalb Centre

From Sycamore, by South grove, to Hick's Mills

From Terre Haute, Indiana, by Livingston, Illinois, Marshall, Lodi, Martinsville, Casey, Greenup, Lowertown, Woodbury, Teutopolis, Wahunka Station, Ewington, Freemanton, Howard's Point, Cumberland, Vandalia, Mulbury grove, Greensville, Pocahontas, Highland, St. Jacob, Troy, and Collinsville, to St Louis, Missouri

From Tiskilwa, by Providence, French grove, Barren grove, Burnsides, Cambridge, Andover, Meridian, Perrytion, Millersburg, and New Boston, to Keithsburg

From Timber, by Brunswick, Farmington, French creek, Elmore, Truro, Victoria, Walnut grove, Bishop Hill, and Red Oak, to Cambridge

From Thornton Station, by New Bremen, Bremen, Palos, Orland, and Gooding's grove, to Hadley

From Urbana to Paris, in Edgar county

From Union grove, to Garden Plains, to Albany

From Vermont, by Marrietta and Virgil, to Avon

From Vermont, by Marrietta and Virgil, to Avon

From Vienna, by Ash Ridge, to Caledonia

From Virginia, by Berrytown and Hagley, to Petersburg

From Vincennes, Indiana, by Russellville, Illinois, Vernon, Palestine, Huttonville, York, Darwin, Marshall, Big creek, Paris, Bloomfield, Ridge Farm, Richardson, and Georgetown, to Urbana

From Vincennes, Indiana, by Lawrensville, Illinois, Black Jack, Clermont, Olney, Maysville, Ilena, Fredericksburg, Salim, Oden Station, Sandova Station, Carlyle, Trenton, Aviston, Lebanon, Shiloh, Bellville, French Village, and Illinoistown, to St Lonis

From Vincennes, Indiana, by St Francisville, Ill., Hershey's Mills, Armstrong, Mount Carmel, Rochester Mills, Graysville, Phillipstown, Carmi, and New Haven, to Shawneetown

From Warren, by Ward's grove, to Mount Carroll

From Waraaw to Augusta

From Warsaw, by Monticello and Nauvoo, to Montrose, Iowa

From Waterloo, by James' Mills and Eagle Cliffs, to Harrisonville

From Waterloo, by Red Bud, Ruma, Evansville, and Ellis grove, to Chester

From Waukegan, by Wentworth, Angola, Antioch, English Prairie, Blevin's Mills, Solon's Mills, Richmond, Alden, Cogswell's, Big Foot Prairie, Burton's Corners, Wilmot, State Line, and Kossuth, to Beloit, Wisconsin

From Waukegan, by Hainsville, Fort Hill, Forksville, McHenry, Ostend, Hartland, Brookdale, Woodstock, Dunham, Chemung, Boon, and Bonur, to Belvidere

From Waukegan, by Gage's Lake, Hainsville, Fort Hill, Forkville, Lemar, Merana, Berryville, to Crystal Lake

From Waukegan, by Otsego, Newport, and Hickory, to Millburn

From West Wheeling Station, by Deer grove, Ela Lake, Zurich, Wauconda, Lauar, McHenry, Ringwood, Hebron, Cogswell, West Hebron, Tirade, Wisconsin, and Walworth, to Delavan

From Williamsburgh to Greenville

From Wilmington to Mazon, Clarion, and Billing's grove, to Pontiac

From Winchester, by Oxville and Exeter, to Naples

From Winchester, by Florence and Detroit, to Pittsfield

From Woodstock, by Greenwood, Boone's mills, Hebron, and Richmond, to Genoa, Wisconsin

From Woodstock, by Erin, Highland, Prairie, and West Hebron, to Geneva, Wis

From Woodstock, by Belden, to Union

From Woodstock, by Erin and Alden, to Big Foot Prairie

WISCONSIN.

From Appleton, by Centre, and Ellington, to Bovina

From Appleton to Wapaco

From Aztalan, by Jefferson, Fort Atkinson, and Koskonong, to Milton

From Baraboo, by Reedsburg, to La Crosse

From Barton, by Wayne, to Theresa

From Beloit, by Inmansville, Spring Valley, Hoosick, Albany, Attics, Morefield, Monticello, Tanner's grove, Willet, Argyle, Fayette, and Georgetown, to Mineral Point

From Beloit, by Avon, Clarence, and Juda, to Monroe

From Berlin, by Willow creek, Poysippi, Pine River, Cedar Lake, and Lind, to Waupaca

From Beaver Dam, by Wyocena, to Dekorra

From Beaver Dam, by Newtown, to Alto

From Beetown, by Hurricane grove, Potosi, Dickeyville, Jamestown, and Fairplay, to Galena, Illinois

From Beetown to Cassville

From Black River Falls, by Clear Water, Middle mills, Ogelly, Bush River, and Hudson, to Stillwater

From Bloomfield, by Genoa, Richmond, Ringwood, Ill., McHenry, Forksville, Gilmer, and Long grove, to Deer grove

From Brookfield Centre, by Pewaukee, Hartland, Okauchee, and Oconomowoc, to Watertown

From Cassville, by Beetown, Lancaster, New California, and Mifflin, to Mineral Point

From Ceresco, by Dartford, Princeton, Harrisville, Westfield, Grand Marsh, through the Valley of Lemonoire and La Cross Valley, to La Cross, on the Missippi river

From Columbus, by Elba, and Lowell, to Oak grove

From Columbus, by Fall river, Paradise grove, East Randolph, and Shawano to Marquette

From Chippewa city, by Chippewa Falls, Eau Claen's mills, Eau Galla, and North Pepin, to Reed's Landing in Minnesota

From Darien, by Weed's Corners, Richmond, and Utter's Corners, to Whitewater

From DeKorra to Baraboo

From Dells, Packwaukee, Rezo, Montello, and Nahmakum, to Princeton

From Eagle, by Eagleville, Troy Lake, Troy Centre, Adams, La Grange, Little Prairie, and Bullion, to Eagle

From Eau Galla Mills, by Lower and Middle, to Upper Menominee Mills

From Escanaba, by Bay de Noquet, Mich., and Mackinaw, to Sault St Marie

From Fairplay, by Hazle Green, Benton, and New Diggins, to White Oak Springs

From Fall river, by Courtland, Cambria, and Randolph Centre, to Kingston

From Falls of St Croix, to La Pointe

From Fort Atkinson, by Oakland, Christiana, and Utica, to Stoughton

From Fort Atkinson, by Cold Spring, White Water, Heart Prairie, Sugar creek, and Elk Horn, to Geneva

From Fond du Lac, by Rosendale, Green Lake, Tichora, Grand Prairie, Marquette, Kingston, Rock Hill, and Pigeon grove, to Portage city

From Fond du Lac, by Avoca, Oakfield, Le Roy, Farmersville, Maysville, Iron Ridge, Neosho, Aashippun, and Monterey, to Oconomowoc

From Fond du Lac, by Rush Lake, Berlin, Spring Lake, Silver Lake, Wautoma, Aldmond, and Buena Vista, to Plover

From Fond du Lac, by Taycheeda, Calmut Village, Pequot, Stockbridge, Dundas, and Wrightstown, to Green Bay

From Fond du Lac, by Rosendale, Ripon, Ceresco, and Dartford, to Princeton

From Fond du Lac, by Ladogo, Fairwater, Mackford, Tishore, and Grand Prairie, to Kingston

From Fond du Lac, by Friendship, Blackwolf, Oshkosh, Vinland, Groveland, and Neenah, to Menasha

From Grafton, by Young Hickory, Cedar creek, Hartford, and Rubicon, to Neosho

From Gower's Ferry, in Cedar county, by Springdale, to West Liberty

From Green Bay, by Oneida, and Lansing, to Appleton

From Green Bay, by Oneida, Freedom, Lansing, Billingston, Hortonville, Thompson's mills, Mukwa, Waupoca, and Hanover, to Plover

From Green Bay, by New Franklin, to Kewaunee

From Green Bay, by Oconto, and Clarksville, to Marinette

From Green Bay, by Wrightstown, Kaukauna, and Appleton, to Menasha

From Green Lake, by Lenape, to Marquette

From Helena, by Wyoming Valley, and Otter creek, to Highland

From Highland, by Wallace, Richland city, and Sextonville, to Richland Centre

From Janesville, by Bachelor's grove, Spring Valley, Decator, Nevada, Monroe, Wiota, Shullsburg, White Oak Springs, and Connell Hill, Ill., to Galena

From Janesville, by North Janesville, Fulton, and Albion, to Christiana

From Jan sville to B loit

From Janesville, by Footas, Albion, Christiana, Cambridge, Deerfield, Marchstville, and York, to Columbus

From Janesville, by Centre, Magnolia, Albany, Attica, Exeter, New Glarus, Bem, and Turkey grove, to Mineral Point

From Kenosha, by South Bristol and Cyprass, to Antioch, Illinois

From Kenosha, by Marion, Paris, and Brighton, to Burlington

From Kenosha, by Kossuth, Liberty, Wilmot, and English Prairie, to Richmond, Ill

From Kenosha, by Bristol, Salem, Wheatland, Genava, Genava Bay, Walworth, Sharon, Allen's grove, Summerville, and Clinton, to Beloit

From Lancaster, by Beetown and Charlotte, to Wyalusing

From La Crosse to Portage

From La Crosse to Onalaska

From La Crosse, by Onalaska and Mindora, to Black River Falls

From Madison, by Arena, to Prairie du Chien

From Madison, by Arling on, Dekorra and Oshankuta, to Portage city

From Madson, by Middleton, Pine Bluff, Blue Mound, Ridgeway, Dodgeville, Mineral Point, Cottage Inn, Platteville, Benton, Hazel Green, and Vinegar Hill, Illinois, to Galena

From Madison, by Cross Plains, Dover, Black Earth, Arena, Reeville, Helena, and Wyoming, to Dodgeville

From Madison, by Berk, Windsor, Leeds, Lowville, Rocky Run, and Wyocena, to Portage city

From Madison, by Hampden, East Hampden, Fountain Prairie, Courtland, Paradise grove, Alto, Black Hawk, Metomen, and Brighton, to Oshkosh

From Madison, by Stoner's Prairie, Grand Spring, Bellevile, Exeter, and Montecello, to Monroe

From Madison, by Lodi and Collamer, to Baraboo

From Madison, by Pleasant Branch, Ashton, Dane, and Roxbury, to Sank city

From Madson, by Montello, Dakota, and Wautomo, to Waupaka Falls

From Madison, by Verona, Spring Dale, Primrose, Farmer's grove, Walnut Spring, and Argyle, to Wiota

From Madison, by Albany, Spring grove, and Rock grove, to Freeport, Ill

From Madison, by Fitchburg, Oregon, Rutland, Union, Osburn, and Leyden, to Janesville

From Madison, by Lake view, Ancient, Sloughton, Dinkirk, and Fultonsstation, to Milton

From Madison, by Sun Prairie, Eolia, and Columbus, to Beaver Dam

From Manitoowoc to Clinton, in Calumet county

From Manitoowoc, by Menasha, Wakefield, Medina, and Greenwood, to Waupaca

From Marinette, by Cedar Fork and Escanaba, to Carp River

From Marinette, by Keewenaw, Fortage Entry, Clifton, Eagle River, Eagle Harbor, and North West Maine, to Fort Wilkins

From Mineral Point, by Darlington and Avon, to Shullsburg, in Lafayette county

From Menasha to Lake Shawanno

From Menasha, by Wakefield, Ellington, Greenville, and Hortonville, to Shawano

From Menasha, by Stockbridge, Lynn, Stantonville, New Halstein, and Elkhart, to Plymouth

From Menasha, by Waupaka, to Plover, on the Wisconsin river

From Milton to Janesville

From Milwaukee, by Ozaukee, to Sheboygan

From Milwaukee, by Butler, Marcy, Lisbon, Sussex, Merton, Monches, Tolland's Prairie, Neosho, and Hust ford, to Juneau

From Milwaukee, by Greenfield, New Berlin, Prospect Hill, Vernon, Mukwanago, East Troy, Troy, Sugar creek, Millard, Richmond, Johnstown, Johnstown Centre, and Rock Prairie, to Janesville

From Milwaukee, by Wauwatoso, Ellen grove, Brookfield Centre, Brookfield, Forest House, Waukesha, Genesee, North Prairie Station, Eagle, Palmyra, White Water, Milton, Fulton, and Stoughton, to Madison

From Milwaukee, by Good Hope, Mequon river, Cedargrove, Grafton, Sackville, Ozaukee, Cedar grove, Gibbville, Sheboygan Falls, and Howard grove, to Sheboygan

From Milwaukee, by Root creek, Muskego Centre, Big Bend, Caldwell's Prairie, East Troy, Troy, and La Fayette, to Spring Prairie

From Milwaukee, by Root creek, Muskego, Denoon, Norway, Waterford, Rochester, Burlington, and Lyons, to Geneva

From Milwaukee, by Granville, Menominee Falls, Meeker, Schlisngerville, Addison, Theresa, Lomira, and Byron, to Fond du Lac

From Milwaukee, by Auburn, to Fond du Lac

From Mineral Point, by Elk grove, Benton, and New Diggings, to Galena, Illinois

From Mineral Point, by Willow Springs, Darlington, Wiota, Jordon, Monroe, Montezuma, Spring grove, Tyler, Ill., and Burritt, to Rockford

From Mineral Point, by Linden, Highland, Richland Centre, Richland, C. H., Reed's Mills, Viroqua, Badax C. H., Springville, La Crosse, Onaloska, Mendona, Albion, Black River Falls, Jackson C. H., Gage's mills, Chippewa Falls, Chippewa C. H., O'Galley mills, Willow river, Wise, and Stillwater, to St Paul, in Minnesota

From Mineral Point, by Linden, and Montfort, to Highland

From Mineral Point, by Willow Springs, Darlington, and Gaviot, to Warren, Illinois

From Montello, by Harrisville, Long Meadow, and William Sylvester's, to Grand Rapids

From Montello, by Westfield, and Kingsburg Ferry, to Reed's Landing, on the Mississippi river

From Montello, by Dakota, and Wauxauma, Saxeville to Montevile, by Gaylesville, and Douglas' mills, to Black River Falls

From Montfort, by Fennimore, and Millville, to Prairie du Chien

From Monroe, by Sylvester, Brooklyn, Union, and Cookville, to Dunkirk

From Namakum, by Black creek, Neshkorro, Willow creek, and Saxeville, to Waupaka, in Waupaka county

From Neshkorro, by Willow creek and Saxeville, to Waupaka

From New California, by Montfort and Highland, to Mascoda

From New Haven to Necedah

From Ozaukee, by Fredonia, Fillmore, Kewaskum, Auburn, and Eden, to Fond du Lac

From Ozaukee, by Saukville, Newburg, Barton, West Bend, Aurora, Addison, Herman, and Horicon, to Juneau

From Oconomowoc, by Concord, Farmington, and Johnson's creek, to Aztalan

From Oshkosh, by Butte des Morts, Winchester, Mukwa, and Weyauwega, to Stevens' Point

From Oshkosh, by Clearville, Fisk's Corners, Welauuee, and Rush Lake, to Ceresco

From Oshkosh, by Algoma, Omro, Delhi, Waukau, Koro, Sacramento, Berlin, Namakum, Marquette, Kingston, Rock Hill, and Bellefontaine, to Portage city

From Palmyra, by Oak Hill, and Bark river, to Jefferson

From Pardeeville, by Montello, and Dekota, to Stephen's Point, in Portage county

From Patch grove, by Bunker Hill, Charlotte, and Milson, to Cassville

From Patch grove, by Wyalusing, and Clayton, Iowa, to Garnaville

From Platteville, by New California, Mifflin, and Linden, to Mineral

From Platteville, by Rockvale, Potosi, and Weld's Landing, Iowa, to Dubuque

From Plover, by Grand Rapids, Eagle Point, Black River Falls, and Onalaskee, to La Crosse

From Portage city, by Baraboo and Bluff, to Sauk city

From Portage city, by Pardeeville, Marcellon, Centreville, Randolph Centre, and East Randolph, to Wanshara

From Portage city, by Wyocena, Rio, Ostego, Columbus, and Portland, to Watertown

From Portage city, by Beaver creek, New Haven, Grand Marsh, Dell Prairie, Grand Rapids, Point Bausee, and Plover, to Stevens Point

From Portage city, by Port Hope, Roslin, Packwaukee, Buffalo Lake, Westfield, Adaro, Oasis, Aldmond, Buena Vista, Lake Sarah, and Plover, to Stevens' Point

From Portage city, by Dekorra, Oshaukuta, Lodi, Berry, and Dover, to Blue Mound

From Portage city, by Beaver creek, Crooked Lake, Buena Vista, and Plover, to Stevens' Point

From Potosi, by Rockvale, Lancaster, Fennimore and Wingville, to Muscoda

From Potosi, by Rockvale, Ellenboro', Clifton, and Linden, to Mineral Point

From Prairie du Chien, by Boydstown, Richland creek, and Richmond, to Muscoda

From Prairie du Chien, by Patch grove, Little Grant, Lancaster, and Ellensboro', to Platteville

From Prairie du Chien by Eagle Point mills, and Boydtown, to Fennimore

From Prairie du Chien, by Bad Axe, Leon, Veroqua, Springville, Coon Prairie, Graham's mills, and Sparta, to Black River Falls

From Prairie du Chien, by La Crosse, Lewis' mills, Donglass mills, Eau Gallet's mills, Rush River Settlement, Prescott, and Point Douglass, to St Paul, Minnesota Territory

From Prescott, by Hudson, Pineville, and Crandall's Mills, to Falls of St Croix

From Princeton, by Montello, Roxo, and Packwaukee, to Dellton

From Princeton, by Dakins's hotel, Warwick, on Willow creek, and Saxeville, to Weyauweya, in Winebago county

From Reed's Landing, Montaville, on the Mississippi, by Galesville, and Douglas mills, to Bark River Falls

From Racine, by Caledonia, Whitesville, Raymond and Franklin, to Hall's Corners

From Racine, by Mount Pleasant, Ives grove, Yorkville, Pen Yan, Rochester, Burlington, Spring Prairie, Grove, Elkhorn, Delavan, Darien, Fairfield, and Emerald grove, to Janesville

From Racine, by Caledonia, Thompsonville, South Raymond, and Norway, to Waterford, in Racine county

From Racine, by Sylvania, Pleasant grove, Union grove, Trowbridge, Burlington, and Lyons, to Geneva

From Richland city, by Sextonville, Richland Centre, Rockbridge, Fancy creek, and Kickapoo, to Vinoqua C H

From Raymond, by Norway, to Waterford

From Ridgeway to Primrose

From Ripon, by Green Lake, to Marquette

From Ripon, by Sacramento, Poysippi, Little River, and Weyauweya, to Mukwa, in Waupaka county

From Rochester, by Henry creek, and La Fayette, to Sugar creek

From Richland city, by Reed's mills, Bad Axe, and West Prairie, to Newport, on the Mississippi river

From Rockton Ill., by Spring grove, Wisconsin, Hoosier grove, and Montezuma, to Monroe

From Tosendale, by Wauxauee, Waukau, and Omro, to Winniconne

From Sacramento, by Poysippi, Little River, and Weyauwega, to Mukwa

From Sauk city, by Leland's mills, to Reedsburg

From Sauk city, by Bear's creek, Sextonville, and Sand Prairie, to Prairie du Chien

From Shawneegan, by Manitoowoc, Kewaun e, Bailey's Harbor, and Sturgeon Bay, to Green Bay

(To be continued.)

From Janesville, by Centre, Magnolia, Albany, Attica, Exeter, New Glarus, Bem, and Turkey grove, to Mineral Point

From Kenosha, by South Bristol and Cyprass, to Antioch, Illinois

From Kenosha, by Marion, Paris, and Brighton, to Burlington

From Kenosha, by Kossuth, Liberty, Wilmot, and English Prairie, to Richmond, Ill

From Kenosha, by Bristol, Salem, Wheatland, Genava, Genava Bay, Walworth, Sharon, Allen's grove, Summerville, and Clinton, to Beloit

From Lancaster, by Beetown and Charlotte, to Wyalusing

From La Crosse to Portage

From La Crosse to Onalaska

From La Crosse, by Onalaska and Mindora, to Black River Falls

From Madison, by Arena, to Prairie du Chien

From Madison, by Arling on, Dekorra and Oshankuta, to Portage city

From Madson, by Middleton, Pine Bluff, Blue Mound, Ridgeway, Dodgeville, Mineral Point, Cottage Inn, Platteville, Benton, Hazel Green, and Vinegar Hill, Illinois, to Galena

From Madison, by Cross Plains, Dover, Black Earth, Arena, Reeville, Helena, and Wyoming, to Dodgeville

From Madison, by Berk, Windsor, Leeds, Lowville, Rocky Run, and Wyocena, to Portage city

From Madison, by Hampden, East Hampden, Fountain Prairie, Courtland, Paradise grove, Alto, Black Hawk, Metomen, and Brighton, to Oshkosh

From Madison, by Stoner's Prairie, Grand Spring, Bellevile, Exeter, and Montecello, to Monroe

From Madison, by Lodi and Collamer, to Baraboo

From Madison, by Pleasant Branch, Ashton, Dane, and Roxbury, to Sank city

From Madson, by Montello, Dakota, and Wautomo, to Waupaka Falls

From Madison, by Verona, Spring Dale, Primrose, Farmer's grove, Walnut Spring, and Argyle, to Wiota

From Madison, by Albany, Spring grove, and Rock grove, to Freeport, Ill

From Madison, by Fitchburg, Oregon, Rutland, Union, Osburn, and Leyden, to Janesville

From Madison, by Lake view, Ancient, Sloughton, Dinkirk, and Fultonsstation, to Milton

From Madison, by Sun Prairie, Eolia, and Columbus, to Beaver Dam

From Manitoowoc to Clinton, in Calumet county

From Manitoowoc, by Menasha, Wakefield, Medina, and Greenwood, to Waupaca

From Marinette, by Cedar Fork and Escanaba, to Carp River

From Marinette, by Keewenaw, Fortage Entry, Clifton, Eagle River, Eagle Harbor, and North West Maine, to Fort Wilkins

From Mineral Point, by Darlington and Avon, to Shullsburg, in Lafayette county

From Menasha to Lake Shawanno

From Menasha, by Wakefield, Ellington, Greenville, and Hortonville, to Shawano

From Menasha, by Stockbridge, Lynn, Stantonville, New Halstein, and Elkhart, to Plymouth

From Menasha, by Waupaka, to Plover, on the Wisconsin river

From Milton to Janesville

From Milwaukee, by Ozaukee, to Sheboygan

From Milwaukee, by Butler, Marcy, Lisbon, Sussex, Merton, Monches, Tolland's Prairie, Neosho, and Hust ford, to Juneau

From Milwaukee, by Greenfield, New Berlin, Prospect Hill, Vernon, Mukwanago, East Troy, Troy, Sugar creek, Millard, Richmond, Johnstown, Johnstown Centre, and Rock Prairie, to Janesville

From Milwaukee, by Wauwatoso, Ellen grove, Brookfield Centre, Brookfield, Forest House, Waukesha, Genesee, North Prairie Station, Eagle, Palmyra, White Water, Milton, Fulton, and Stoughton, to Madison

From Milwaukee, by Good Hope, Mequon river, Cedargrove, Grafton, Sackville, Ozaukee, Cedar grove, Gibbville, Sheboygan Falls, and Howard grove, to Sheboygan

From Milwaukee, by Root creek, Muskego Centre, Big Bend, Caldwell's Prairie, East Troy, Troy, and La Fayette, to Spring Prairie

From Milwaukee, by Root creek, Muskego, Denoon, Norway, Waterford, Rochester, Burlington, and Lyons, to Geneva

From Milwaukee, by Granville, Menominee Falls, Meeker, Schlisngerville, Addison, Theresa, Lomira, and Byron, to Fond du Lac

From Milwaukee, by Auburn, to Fond du Lac

From Mineral Point, by Elk grove, Benton, and New Diggings, to Galena, Illinois

From Mineral Point, by Willow Springs, Darlington, Wiota, Jordon, Monroe, Montezuma, Spring grove, Tyler, Ill., and Burritt, to Rockford

From Mineral Point, by Linden, Highland, Richland Centre, Richland, C. H., Reed's Mills, Viroqua, Badax C. H., Springville, La Crosse, Onaloska, Mendona, Albion, Black River Falls, Jackson C. H., Gage's mills, Chippewa Falls, Chippewa C. H., O'Galley mills, Willow river, Wise, and Stillwater, to St Paul, in Minnesota

From Mineral Point, by Linden, and Montfort, to Highland

From Mineral Point, by Willow Springs, Darlington, and Gaviot, to Warren, Illinois

From Montello, by Harrisville, Long Meadow, and William Sylvester's, to Grand Rapids

From Montello, by Westfield, and Kingsburg Ferry, to Reed's Landing, on the Mississippi river

From Montello, by Dakota, and Wauxauma, Saxeville to Montevile, by Gaylesville, and Douglas' mills, to Black River Falls

From Montfort, by Fennimore, and Millville, to Prairie du Chien

From Monroe, by Sylvester, Brooklyn, Union, and Cookville, to Dunkirk

From Namakum, by Black creek, Neshkorro, Willow creek, and Saxeville, to Waupaka, in Waupaka county

From Neshkorro, by Willow creek and Saxeville, to Waupaka

From New California, by Montfort and Highland, to Mascoda

From New Haven to Necedah

From Ozaukee, by Fredonia, Fillmore, Kewaskum, Auburn, and Eden, to Fond du Lac

From Ozaukee, by Saukville, Newburg, Barton, West Bend, Aurora, Addison, Herman, and Horicon, to Juneau

From Oconomowoc, by Concord, Farmington, and Johnson's creek, to Aztalan

From Oshkosh, by Butte des Morts, Winchester, Mukwa, and Weyauwega, to Stevens' Point

From Oshkosh, by Clearville, Fisk's Corners, Welauuee, and Rush Lake, to Ceresco

From Oshkosh, by Algoma, Omro, Delhi, Waukau, Koro, Sacramento, Berlin, Namakum, Marquette, Kingston, Rock Hill, and Bellefontaine, to Portage city

From Palmyra, by Oak Hill, and Bark river, to Jefferson

From Pardeeville, by Montello, and Dekota, to Stephen's Point, in Portage county

From Patch grove, by Bunker Hill, Charlotte, and Milson, to Cassville

From Patch grove, by Wyalusing, and Clayton, Iowa, to Garnaville

From Platteville, by New California, Mifflin, and Linden, to Mineral

From Platteville, by Rockvale, Potosi, and Weld's Landing, Iowa, to Dubuque

From Plover, by Grand Rapids, Eagle Point, Black River Falls, and Onalaskee, to La Crosse

From Portage city, by Baraboo and Bluff, to Sauk city

From Portage city, by Pardeeville, Marcellon, Centreville, Randolph Centre, and East Randolph, to Wanshara

From Portage city, by Wyocena, Rio, Ostego, Columbus, and Portland, to Watertown

From Portage city, by Beaver creek, New Haven, Grand Marsh, Dell Prairie, Grand Rapids, Point Bausee, and Plover, to Stevens Point

From Portage city, by Port Hope, Roslin, Packwaukee, Buffalo Lake, Westfield, Adaro, Oasis, Aldmond, Buena Vista, Lake Sarah, and Plover, to Stevens' Point

From Portage city, by Dekorra, Oshaukuta, Lodi, Berry, and Dover, to Blue Mound

From Portage city, by Beaver creek, Crooked Lake, Buena Vista, and Plover, to Stevens' Point

From Potosi, by Rockvale, Lancaster, Fennimore and Wingville, to Muscoda

From Potosi, by Rockvale, Ellenboro', Clifton, and Linden, to Mineral Point

From Prairie du Chien, by Boydstown, Richland creek, and Richmond, to Muscoda

From Prairie du Chien, by Patch grove, Little Grant, Lancaster, and Ellensboro', to Platteville

From Prairie du Chien by Eagle Point mills, and Boydtown, to Fennimore

From Prairie du Chien, by Bad Axe, Leon, Veroqua, Springville, Coon Prairie, Graham's mills, and Sparta, to Black River Falls

From Prairie du Chien, by La Crosse, Lewis' mills, Donglass mills, Eau Gallet's mills, Rush River Settlement, Prescott, and Point Douglass, to St Paul, Minnesota Territory

From Prescott, by Hudson, Pineville, and Crandall's Mills, to Falls of St Croix

From Princeton, by Montello, Roxo, and Packwaukee, to Dellton

From Princeton, by Dakins's hotel, Warwick, on Willow creek, and Saxeville, to Weyauweya, in Winebago county

From Reed's Landing, Montaville, on the Mississippi, by Galesville, and Douglas mills, to Bark River Falls

From Racine, by Caledonia, Whitesville, Raymond and Franklin, to Hall's Corners

From Racine, by Mount Pleasant, Ives grove, Yorkville, Pen Yan, Rochester, Burlington, Spring Prairie, Grove, Elkhorn, Delavan, Darien, Fairfield, and Emerald grove, to Janesville

From Racine, by Caledonia, Thompsonville, South Raymond, and Norway, to Waterford, in Racine county

From Racine, by Sylvania, Pleasant grove, Union grove, Trowbridge, Burlington, and Lyons, to Geneva

From Richland city, by Sextonville, Richland Centre, Rockbridge, Fancy creek, and Kickapoo, to Vinoqua C H

From Raymond, by Norway, to Waterford

From Ridgeway to Primrose

From Ripon, by Green Lake, to Marquette

From Ripon, by Sacramento, Poysippi, Little River, and Weyauweya, to Mukwa, in Waupaka county

From Rochester, by Henry creek, and La Fayette, to Sugar creek

From Richland city, by Reed's mills, Bad Axe, and West Prairie, to Newport, on the Mississippi river

From Rockton Ill., by Spring grove, Wisconsin, Hoosier grove, and Montezuma, to Monroe

From Tosendale, by Wauxauee, Waukau, and Omro, to Winniconne

From Sacramento, by Poysippi, Little River, and Weyauwega, to Mukwa

From Sauk city, by Leland's mills, to Reedsburg

From Sauk city, by Bear's creek, Sextonville, and Sand Prairie, to Prairie du Chien

From Shawneegan, by Manitoowoc, Kewaun e, Bailey's Harbor, and Sturgeon Bay, to Green Bay

(To be continued.)

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, at Raleigh, January 1, 1855.

A.

Arendall, Dr M F
Avery, T S
Allen, Jas P
Allen, Mrs M B
Allen, Geo B
Allen, Christopher

B.

Betts, Calvin
Browning, Sam'l R
Briggs, Penner
Baker, S S
Brown, B B
Briscoe, Wm T
Betts, H N
Boil, Jos
Ballard, Jno W 2
Bamford, Thos H 2
Blake, Jno C
Banks, Wm G
Barham, Wm 2
Bond, H P
Boone, Wm
Bockwith, Jno
Broadstreet, Jane
Blake, A M
Ballentine, Wm
Baucom, Rias
Bland, J H 2
Bunch, Henry
Buffalo, B B

C.

Carhart, D M
Cantwell, George
Crocker, Jno
Cooke, Jas N
Cope, Jno
Cocke, W W
Cammach, Jas W
Cunbo, Matthew
Cousins, Miss M
Coleman, Col D
Chavis, Jane
Couch, Thomas

D.

Dupree, Eli
Denton, N V
Dudley, D C
Dyche, J R 2
Davis, Miss C J 2
Dupree, D D
Daly, Patrick
Dunn, E B
Daffie, W W
Daniel, Sam'l

E.

Ellen, Rigden
Eastwood, Jas N 2
Ellen, W H
Exum, Miss C 2
Ellington, W J

F.

Franklin, Willis
Fagan, Miss Victoria
Fish, E B
Felton, James
Fish, Mrs Matilda
Ford, Rich'd
Foster, Jas T
Fagan, Miss V

G.

Gooch, Marr Ann 2
Gayley, Nathan
Gaylor, E S
Godwin, William
Gunta & Pearson

H.

Hill, Miss M O 2
House, Wm L
Hill, Miss Laura 2
House, S
Harriss, D W

Persons calling for any of the above say they are advertised.

Raleigh, Jan. 2, 1855.

Harriss, Thos D
Houston, J P
Hill, E M
Harp, N S
Hester, Jas G 3
Hicks, W J
Holland, Alsey 3
Hicks, Jackson
Harrison, C A
Holt, Dr P A
Hotzman, Sam'l
McAdams, Miss S.
McCullers, J J L
Mullins, Sarah
Mayhoe, Wm
Morton, Miss J, for Dance
Mitchiner, Miss S
Mills, Miss Caroline
McKay, A, or heirs
Mullins, Mrs M
Mooniham, Martha
Medes, Albert
Mills, Miss Emily
McNair & Nichols
Mordway, Thos M
Michiner, Jack
McCullers & Clayton
Moore, Edward
McCullers, Mrs S
Markens, E
Moore, Miss M A
McDougill, Alex
Maynard, H H
Mullins, W H
Murray, T
Morgan & Williams
Murray, William

N.

Nichols, Eibert J

Letters will please say they are advertised.

WM. WHITE, P. M.

1055—w3w.

ISAAC PROCTOR, MERCHANT TAILOR, (*Successor to Oliver & Proctor,*) Would respectfully announce to his patrons and the public generally, his return from the Northern cities, and that he is now receiving his Fall and Winter supplies of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Furnishing Goods and Ready-Made Clothing, which, being bought principally for cash, he is enabled to offer at very low rates.

He has now in store, at the old stand, opposite the Post-Office,

Superfine black, blue, brown, dahlia and other fancy Cloths, of various goods.

Superfine French, English and American Cassimeres, of all prices, plain and fancy.

Superfine Simoni Doeskins, for Pants and Overcoats.

Superfine black Satins and Grenadines.

Plain and figured and fancy silk Vestings.

Fine assortment rich silk Quiltings, for weddings and parties.

Plain and figured Plush Velvets, very rich.

FURNISHING GOODS—A complete assortment, consisting in part of

Superfine plain and fancy dress Shirts.
" 3-ply Collars, large variety.
" Canton Flannel, bleached Drill.

Merino and silk Under-shirts and Drawers.

Silk, cotton and merino plain and fancy Hosiery.

Gloves, very superior kid, black, white and fancy.

Cravats, black and fancy, and a rich assortment for weddings and parties.

Stocks, black, white and fancy, with and without ties.

Suspenders, Dressing Gowns, &c.

In fact everything necessary for a gentleman's complete outfit.

With sincere thanks to his numerous patrons for the liberal encouragement heretofore extended to him, he hopes, by strict attention to their wants, and a determintion to please, to merit its continuance.

Gentlemen furnishing their own goods to be manufactured may rely upon receiving the same care and attention as though sold by himself.

The latest Paris and London fashions just received.

Cutting and repairing done promptly at all times.

He will remind those indebted, six months time is allowed to punctual customers. Those in arrears longer than the above time will please call and close their accounts, either by cash or note, and oblige

ISAAC PROCTOR.

Raleigh, Oct. 18th, 1853. 97—

THE STATE FAIR!

HARDING'S EXHIBITION!!!

E. L. HARDING WOULD RESPECTFULLY INform those contemplating a visit to the annual Agricultural Fair, to be held in October, that he has selected with immediate reference to their wants and wishes, the *largest* and *most varied* assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

that it has ever been his pleasure to exhibit.

He would, therefore, suggest the two important considerations of *convenience* and *economy*, while they can purchase from a WELL ESTABLISHED CLOTHING EMPORIUM IN RALEIGH, as good garments as can be made to order, at as *low prices* as can be sold elsewhere.

EDWARD L. HARDING,
Fayetteville Street,
September 15, 1854. Raleigh, N. C.
86—

TO THE TURPENTINE MAKERS OF N. & S. CAROLINA.